The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,359 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

TEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1885,
L. Chusan	4500	800	H. Wyatt	24th April.
M. Siam	3011	500	E. Ashdown	1st May.
L. Malwa	29.9	500	G. W. Atkinson	8th „
—Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	15th „
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd „
				TUESDAY
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	9th „
L. Teheran	2588	100	W. J. Nantes	16th „
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weighell	23rd „
L. Clyde	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	30th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885
BRINDISI	3542	550	I. Reeves	1st May.
ANCONA	3128	6.0	R. G. Murray	15th „
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th „
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	70)	E. G. Stead	12th June

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 310, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st May 1885.
CHINA	5,000	850	1st June „

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 6, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	2nd May
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazarich	4,500	600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000	600	2nd July

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P,	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doucich	4,000	600	29th April

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE.

THE Company's s. s. THISBE, Capt. C. Bechtinger, 3,800 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail on the 7th May 1885.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE .... Rs. 400 } wines extra.
„ SUEZ .... „ 300 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, April 13, 1885

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of KHIOS, 3,216 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 30th April. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well-known as a favourite passenger ship from Calcutta, and has very superior accommodation.

For further particulars, apply to—

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	2nd May.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	to follow.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co, and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

		Tons.	Comdrs	About
CLAN	FORBES	2,500	J. A. Guard	26th Apl.
* „	MACDONALD	2,642	W. Miller	6th May
* „	MUNROE	2,197	R. H. Betteley	16th „
„	CAMERON	2,433	J. R. Kewley	26th „
„	MACGREGOR	2,956	W. M'Allister	6th June.
„	DRUMMOND	2,922	A. Campbell	16th „
„	SINCLAIR	2,932	C. E. Parley	26th „
„	OGILVIE	2,925	G. Nelson	6th July.

* This steamer does not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th April, 1885.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 1st May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawall, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on arrival of the English Mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,661 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th April, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th April, 1885.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON
Have removed their offices to
RAMPART ROW,
(Opposite Watson's Hotel),
BOMBAY,

Where passages may be engaged and tickets and information obtained as usual.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

AUSTRALASIAN (s.s.), 3,700 tons, will SAIL FOR LONDON direct on or about 1st May.

She has splendid accommodation for first class passengers and carries a properly qualified Surgeon.

Passage Money .... Rs. 450

The steamer is now lying at F shed, Prince's Dock, where she can be seen.

An English cow is also carried on board.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AKOLA, Capt. Sachan, will leave this for Zanzibar direct on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
Agent.

Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	T. Craig	2nd May.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	F. Blight	17th „
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th „
s.s. NUBIA	3557	480	Capt. Knox	6th June.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3416	480	W. S. Young	30th „
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russel	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th April, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 24 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SLICED APPLE RINGS.
AMERICAN EVAPERATED APPLES,

Delicious for Pies and Stewing.
Cash Re. 1-12 per 2 lb. packet.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHERRY,
PURE NATURAL FINO.

THIS is particularly recommended as a high class Wine, suitable for the earlier courses of every well served Dinner.

Cash price Rs. 28 per doz.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
GODOWNS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

KEILLER'S
DUNDEE MARMALADE.

THIS brand, pronounced to be the finest of all the Preserves made from BITTER ORANGES, like the Jams prepared by this

CELEBRATED SCOTCH PRESERVER

Has preference over all other kinds.
1 lb. tins 6 As., 2 lb. tins 10 As., cash.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO LET, for the present Hot Season, one of the best BUNGALOWS at Matheran known as the Scott's Bungalow, completely furnished, and has four bed rooms together with a drawing and dining room, and a spacious veranda. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO BE LET, one of the best stylishly built BUNGALOWS on Camballa Hill, consisting, of a very handsome drawing-room, dining and four bed rooms. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO BE LET, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Mazagon. Rent moderate. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row, Fort.

TO BE LET, a lofty and spacious ROOM for an office, in Meadow-street. Rent, Rs. 35. Also a residence in Fort for Rs. 25. For further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby-row, Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 29th instant, Tenders for the supply during the month of May, of 30 tons each.

¾" by 4½" or 5" by 18 ft. and upwards.
½" by 4" or 4½" by 18 ft. and upwards.
Teakwood Roof Boards.

Specification and form of Tender can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 20th April, 1885.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *via* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should b specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England :—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.

TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.

SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.

FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.

FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.

TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.

PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Raddish.

COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.

MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.

BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.

MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.

DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS
Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate
have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder. MacDogal's and Calvert Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. ,etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on application
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches!

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount.

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case „ 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.
ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATHERAM.
I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.

From Sir H. BURKE.
Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging.
Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.

From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.
I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.

From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.
Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.

From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.
I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.

From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE, 17th Lancers.
I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
BY
SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION
THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES

is conducted entirely on the READY MONEY SYSTEM, and it is therefore necessary that all orders should be accompanied with a remittance. The object of the Stores being to keep up resh supplies of Oilmanstores and Overland Provisions from the best Makers, and at the lowest ossible rates, consistent with good quality and Ready Money.

ICE, FISH, FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES

Supplied to residents in the Mofussil.
Travelling
Ice Boxes and double quilting at Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 each according to size and quality.
For
a thorough Refreshing Beverage during the hot Weather nothing surpasses the

ROYAL AROMATIC GINGER ALE

at Rs. 1-8 per doz. without bottles.
SEND FOR PRICE-LIST TO

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
FORBES-STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross-road, Opposite the Market.

BURGUNDY,—(RED.)

OWN SISTER to delicate BORDEAUX, riper, more developed, fuller bodied, aroma richer, altogether most luscious.

The idea that this predisposes the consumer to gout, is now properly regarded as a fallacy.

Chambertin,	Nuits,	Beaune.	&c., &c.
Rs. 33.	Rs. 26-12.	Rs. 19-4.	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Surgical Instruments, Domestic and Invalid Appliances,
Invalids' and Children's Foods,
Toilet Requisites in great variety, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes carefully prepared.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

MORENAS & CO.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
ENGLISH AND INDIAN JEWELLERY
PLUSH AND LEATHER GOODS,
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION TO LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY.
ICE AND PASTRY CONFECTIONERS.
GILMANS' STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
WINE, SPIRIT AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

15, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPLETE MEDICINES CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S
HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

Is a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbu Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre Bronchoce enlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE

Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT

Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains, and Soreness in the ones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists Druggists.

For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
THIS AFTERNOON AT 4,
THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.
YET ANOTHER WONDERFUL
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT
Carefully selected from this
MARVELLOUS COMPANY OF ARTISTES.

NOVELTY FOLLOWS NOVELTY
IN RAPID SUCCESSION
AS THE SEASON WILL SOON CLOSE.
Do NOT LOSE the opportunity of WITNESSING absolutely the GREATEST Combination of TALENT and SKILL ever offered to the Bombay Public at PRICES within the REACH of ALL.

THIS AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE AT 4 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes to hold four	Rs.	16
First Grand Circle Chairs	"	3
Family Circle Chairs	"	2
Parquette	"	1
Gallery	As.	8

Children half price to all parts of the house.

Special arrangements made with schools and families. Box office open from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. Box seats and reserved chairs at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

ANNA WILSON,
Directress.

TO BE LET from 1st May next, a very desirable Furnished BUNGALOW on Bandora Hill. Rent Rs. 80 only. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row

WANTED

A STALWART middle-aged NATIVE, full 5 feet 9 inches high, as an Agent to the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. None need apply who are physically weak or short-sighted. Salary Rs. 50 with chances of promotion according to ability. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to

K. M. SHROFF,
Secretary, B. S. P. C. A.
15, Marine-street, Fort.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT SECRETARY for the Ahmedabad Municipality. The candidate should have perfect knowledge of accounts, and have fair knowledge of Guzeratti and English. A person having any other additional qualifications, such as Engineering, &c., shall have preference. Experience of Municipal work will be taken into consideration.

The appointment is probationary. The salary is to be Rs. 75, rising Rs. 5 per year up to Rs. 100, if services approved and confirmed. Apply to the undersigned.

By Order of the Managing Committee,
HURRICHUND GOPALL,
Secretary.
Ahmedabad Municipal Office, 21st April, 1885.

ATMARAM SAGOON & CO.,
BOOK-SELLERS, KALBADEVI ROAD.
NEW BOOKS.—TERMS CASH.
BOOKS ON MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; With COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING, &c. &c. Postage,

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Ashenhurst Weaving and Designing Textile Fabrics	6 4	6 8
Tait's Thermo-Dynamics	2 8	2 12
Wilson's Printing Machines and Machine-Printing	3 0	3 4
Douglas's Manual of Telegraph Construction	6 4	6 8
Curden's Traverse Tables	15 12	16 8
Noad's Student's Text-Book of Electricity	6 4	6 10
Workshop Management (Wymen's Series)	1 4	1 4
Harris on Glass-making	1 12	1 16
Burgh's Indicator, Diagrams with Appendix	3 4	3 0
Crisp's Business Guide for Printers, &c.	1 12	2 6
Frisis Rivers and Torrents	2 4	2 6
Neville's Hydraulic Tables Coefficients Formulæ	7 0	7 2
Moncel's Telephone, Microphone and the Phonograph	2 8	2 10
Webb's Warp Sizing	3 12	4 8
Hyde's Science of Cotton Spinning	5 4	5 8
Box's Practical Treatise on Mill-Gearing	3 12	4 0
Buckmaster's Magnetism and Electricity	0 12	0 14
Greenwood's Metallurgy-Copper, Leads &c.	1 4	1 6
Long's Cadet Engineer or Steam for the Students	5 0	5 4
Baird's Cotton Spinner	4 4	4 8
Anchincloss' Slide Vale and Sink Motion	9 0	9 8
Gillespies' Roads and Railway Roads	6 0	6 4
Hasluck's Lathe Work	2 12	3 0
Box's Practical Hydraulics	2 12	3 0
Picture Amateur's Hand-book and Dictionary of Painters	1 8	1 12
Hearn's Practical Printer or Complete Manual of Photograph Printing	6 0	6 4
Ham's Mechanics	3 0	3 4
Northcott's Steam-Engine	1 12	2 0
Bruhn's Manual of Logarithms	4 0	4 8
Soame's Manufacture of Sugar	6 4	6 10
Spon's Workshop Receipts series II and III each	2 8	2 12
Northcott's Lathes and Turning	9 0	9 8
Stevenson's Construction of Harbours	8 0	8 8
Bird's American Practical Dyer's Companion	17 8	18 8
Watson's Art of Weaving	6 4	6 12
Gordon's Electric Lighting	7 0	7 6
Crooke's Hand-book of Dyeing and Calico Printing	21 0	21 8
Leroux on the Manufacture of Worsteads, Carded Yarns	8 0	8 6
Ferguson's History of Modern Architecture	15 12	16 8
Minchin Treatise of Statics	7 0	7 6
Stoney's Theory of Strains in Girders and Similar Structure	18 0	18 8
Bergin's Marine Engineer	5 0	5 8
Donaldson's Practical Guide to the Use of Marine Steam Machinery	2 0	2 4
East Indian Ready Reckoner	3 8	3 12
Buck on Oblique Bridges	6 0	6 4
Stevenson's Canal and River Engineering	8 0	8 4
Tarn's Practical Geometry	6 4	6 8
Barlow's History and Principles of Weaving	12 8	13 0
Simm's Practice of Levelling	4 4	4 8
Fairbairn's Mills and Mill-Work	12 8	13 0
Davis and Holland's Sizing and Mildew in Cotton Goods	7 8	8 0
Napier's Manual Dyeing and Dyeing Receipts	6 4	6 12
Binn's Orthographic Projection	5 0	5 4
Hopkinson on the Indicator	8 0	8 4
Hoppus's Measurer of Richardson	1 12	2 0
Wood's Steam-engine Indicator with Diagrams 2 vols.	7 8	8 0
Bleaching, Dyeing and Calico Printing	2 12	3 0
Moss's Cotton Manufacturers, Manager's, Spinner's Pocket Guide	1 12	2 0
Herring's Paper and Paper-making	3 12	4 0
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Wormell's Principles of Dynamics	3 0	3 4
Watt's Art of Soap-making	5 0	5 4
Sharpe's Flax, Tow and Jute Spinning	2 8	2 12
Young Mechanics	3 8	3 12
Dr. Noad's Commercial Hand-book of Chemical Analysis	6 4	6 10
Bennett's Marine Steam-engine	10 8	11 0
Kemlo's Watch Repairer	3 8	3 10
Nelthropp's Treatise on Watch-work	3 8	3 12
Sannier's Watch-maker's Hand-book	7 0	7 4
Thwaite's Our Factories, Workshops & Warehouses	5 0	5 4
Tissandier's History and Hand-book of Photography	3 0	3 4
Bourne's Recent Improvement in the Steam-engine	3 0	3 4
Prof. Rankine's Rules and Tables	5 4	5 8
" " Appied Mechanics	6 4	6 10
" " Machinery and Mill-work	6 4	6 10
" " Mechanical Text-book	4 8	4 12
Scott's Practical Cotton Spinner	7 0	7 4
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam-engine	3 0	3 4
Brewer, Distiller, and Wine Manufacture	3 8	3 12
Matheson's Aid-book to Engineering Enterprise Abroad	6 4	6 8
Practical Photography by Wheeler illustrated	2 8	2 10

TEXT-BOOK OF SCIENCE SERIES :—

Bloxam's Metals, their Properties and Treatment	3 0	3 4
Anderson's Strength of Materials and Structure	1 12	2 0
Jenkin's Electricity and Magnetism	1 12	2 0
Gore's Art of Electro-Metallurgy	3 0	3 4
Tilden's Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy	1 12	2 0
Armstrong's Introduction to the Study of Organic Chemistry	1 12	2 0
Ball's Elements of Astronomy	3 0	3 4
Maxwell's Theory of Heat	1 12	2 0
Glazebrook's Physical Optics	3 0	3 4
Sivewright's Telegraphy	1 12	2 0
Merrifield's Technical Arithmetic and Mensuration	1 12	2 0
Maxwell's Elementary Treatise on Electricity	3 12	4 0
Gee's Silversmith's Hand-book	2 8	2 12
Templeton's Workshop Companion	2 8	2 10
Oliver Byrne's Essential Elements of Practical Mechanics	3 0	3 4
Ferguson's Electricity	1 12	2 0
Reynold's Locomotive Engine-Driving	2 8	2 12
Carmichael's Calculus of Operation	2 4	2 8
Keene's Hand-book of Gauging	1 12	1 14
Donaldson's Drawing and Rough Sketching for Marine Engineers	2 0	2 2
Lownde's Engineer's Hand-book	2 8	2 10
Collin's Coal Mining	0 8	0 9
Lockyer's Elementary Lessons in Astronomy	2 12	2 14
Robinson's Art and Practice of Silver Printing	1 4	1 6
Wm. Finch Crisp's Printers' Universal Book of Reference	1 12	1 14
Piquepe's Enamelling and Retouching in Photography	1 4	1 6
Brown's Construction of the Power Loom and the Art of Weaving	1 12	1 14
Houghton's Microscope	0 8	0 9
Alexander Watt's Science Nutshell	0 8	0 9
William Heighway's Hand-book of Photographic Terms	1 4	1 6
A Sea-going Engineer's Compound Boiler	0 8	0 9
Tate's Calculus	2 4	2 6
Abney's Photographic Hand-book No. II	1 8	1 10
Robinson's Photographic Hand-book No. III	1 4	1 6
Proctor's Elementary Astronomy	0 12	0 13
Leigh's Practical Cotton Spinner	1 4	1 6
Pickles' Flax and Tow Spinner's Calculator	1 4	1 5
Sexton's Boiler Maker's Pocket-book	2 8	2 9
Thorpe's Chemical Problems and Key	1 0	1 1
Bailey's Manager's and Overlooker's Assistant	0 8	0 9
Isherwood's Magnetism and Electricity	0 8	0 9
William Heighway's Esthetics of Photography	0 8	0 9
Complete Guide to Fustian Manufacturing	1 0	1 1
J. Holland's Cotton Spinner's Guide and Manager's Assistant	0 8	0 9
William Edward's Spinner Guide or Manager's and Carder's Assistant	0 12	0 13
Young Man's New Pocket Guide to Cotton Spinning	0 8	0 9
William Colley's Pocket Manual for Mechanics, Carders, Cotton Spinners &c.	0 12	0 13
Overlooker's and Weaver's Guide Calico Weaving	0 8	0 9
Burchett's Introduction to the Construction of Plane Geometrical Figures	0 4	0 5
Hamilton's Useful Information for Railway Men	4 8	4 10

ATMARAM SAGOON & Co.,
Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, CANCEL the general power of attorney granted by me on the 3rd December, 1875, to Mr. KAICUSROW MEHERBAN IRANI, and appoint Mr. KHODABENDA RUSTOM as my attorney.

ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANEE,
Bombay, 25th April, 1885.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1884, at the rate of five per cent per annum, or six shillings and three pence per share, and will be payable on or after 27th inst. to the Proprietors registered in the books of the Bank on the 13th instant.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1885.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery at his Office, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, 1885, at 1 o'clock p.m., for weighing, stowing and conveying packages of Stationery stores for a period of 11 months commencing from the 1st May, 1885.

2. Each Tender must be marked "Tender for weighing, stowing and conveying packages of Stationery Stores," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Twenty which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the tenderer in executing the agreement. A deposit of rupees fifty will be required from the person whose Tender is accepted for the due performance of the Contract.

3. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. The form of agreement to be entered into and a list of conditions can be seen at the Superintendent's Office.

5. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application at the Superintendent's Office on the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th instant.

J. H. GRANT,
Superintendent of Stationery,
Bombay, New Secretariat, 24th April, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at noon on the 27th April, 1885, at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office for Contract as specified below, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as mayattend.

MEAT PRESERVED, SPLIT PEAS, PICKLES, RAISINS, &c.

2. Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

3. No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt viz 25 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract which will be retained from the successful Tenderer as security for the due fulfilment.

4. No earnest money in cash will be received.

5. In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 24th April, 1885.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at noon on the 29th April, 1885, at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office for Contract as specified below, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

PYJAMAS, pairs 1910.
SHOES, country, of sizes, pairs 2600.

2 Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at this Office.

3 No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 25 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract, which will be retained from the successful Tenderers as security for the due fulfilment.

4 No earnest money in cash will be received.

5 In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 21st April, 1885.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the eleventh ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Meadow-street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1885, at 3 p. m., for transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December, 1884.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st April, 1885.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Friday, the 24th April, to Tuesday, 5th May next, both days inclusive.

IN THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT OF BOMBAY.
Suit No. 1 of 1885.

NOWROJI MERWANJI PATEL, residing at Bhilar in the District of Thana ....Plaintiff
vs.
BACHUBAI, wife of the said Nowroji Merwanji Patel, residing, as the Plaintiff believes, at Damaun, in Portuguese India.. Defendant.
GULAM HUSSEIN ALIBHAI, Khoja, residing, as the Plaintiff believes, at Damaun in Portuguese India..................Co-defendant.

Whereas the abovenamed Plaintiff, Nowroji Merwanji Patel, has instituted a suit against the abovenamed Defendant Bachubai, his lawful wife, for divorce and dissolution of marriage on account of her adultery with one Khoja Gulam Hussein Alibhai, the abovenamed Co-defendant, and whereas the Plaintiff alleges that the aforesaid Defendant and Co-defendant are keeping out of the way for the purpose of evading the service of the Summonses issued to them,

This is to give Notice, that the above-named suit has been fixed for the settlement of issues on Friday, the 8th day of May, 1885, at 2-30 p.m., and the said Defendant Bachubai and the said Co-defendant Gulam Hussein Alibhai are hereby required to appear in this Court, at the High Court Buildings, Esplanade, in person, or by an Advocate, Vakil or Attorney entitled to practise in the High Court, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to this Suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions on the aforesaid Friday, the 8th day of May, 1885, at 2-30 p.m., to answer the above-named Plaintiff; and the aforesaid Defendant Bachubai, and the aforesaid Co-defendant Gulam Hussein Alibhai are required to take notice that in default of their appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be determined in their absence.—Dated at Bombay, this 13th day of April, 1885.

By Order,
KAIKHUSHRU FRAMJI MODI,
Clerk to the Court.

HUMOROUS BOOKS.

PUNCH MADE FUNNIER BY JUDY :
Full of Rollicking, Laughable, and Witty Pieces ....As. 6

JOLLY LAUGHS FOR JOLLY FOLKS :
Or Funny Jests and Stories, Jocular and Laughable Anecdotes, Jonathanisms, John Bullers, and Paddyisms ....As. 6

THE BOOK TO MAKE YOU LAUGH
And to drive dull care away; by Andrew-Hate-gloom As. 6

THE RAILWAY BOOK OF FUN :
Comprising some of the Choicest Specimens of Anecdotes, Wit, Humour, Poetical Effusions, &c., extant As. 10

THE MERRY COMPANION,
For all Readers, containing a Choice Selection of the most Humorous Anecdotes, Droll Sayings, Wit, Fun, and Comical Incidents, in Prose and Poetry, to enliven Dull Hours............As. 10

THE BOOK TO KEEP THE SPIRITS UP
In dull and gloomy hours, comprising Manifestations of Fun, Mirth, Humour, Drollery, Repartee, Wit, and Laughable Anecdotes, Incidents, and Poetry ....As. 10

THE BOOK TO BRIGHTEN A GLOOMY FACE,
Or the Book to kill Gloom, Melancholy, Low Spirits, Nervousness, Solemncholy, Dark Anticipations, Soul-killing For-bodings, and Thoughts of Suicide; by C. Merrysides..........As. 10

FUNNIEST OF ALL FUN AND WITTIEST OF ALL WIT :
Containing Jaw-Cracking Tales ....As. 10

ILLUSTRATED COMIC DICTIONARY :
To make those laugh who never laughed before; and (those who have laughed, laugh all the more ......As. 8

A Cheerful Heart robs the Physician of his fee.—Virgil.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CANDIDATES for admission as probationers to the TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT should present themselves with their Baptismal, Health, Vaccination and good conduct certificates to the Superintendent, Bombay Telegraph Office, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. on the 26th instant.

J. M. LANE,
Chief Superintendent, Govt. Telegraphs,
Bombay Division.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF YELLOW METAL BRAZIERS.

On MONDAY next, the 27th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Kessowjee Kallianjee
Y P M—K C Ex s. s. City of Venice.
1006—30—25 cases yellow metal braziers sheets.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 25th April, 1885.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A large lot of Sewing machines of Singer, and Wheeler and Willson's system, Original Rhenania, Humboldt and of continental and English makers. Price very moderate than all other dealers of this city.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 25th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction sale at their rooms as follows :—

On account and risk of the concerned—
25 boxes of wine, &c., containing Auldana cup, Reisling sherry, ginger wine, St. Julian claret, lime juice, 5 5 cases champagne.
400 cards at 1 doz. pencils
1 case ladies' bonnet
1 case K. O. windproof hanging lamy
2 casks of milk jugs with metal covers.
25 cases Baby brand Swiss Condensed milk.
200 glass jugs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 25th April, 1885.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetle Roaches ies, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Flee Gophers.
Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee .. .. MR. FRAMJI C. MEHTA.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL.
LAST APPEARANCE OF THE
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

THE crowning success of this company terminates with the grand production of Gilbert and Sullivan's immortal comic of opera,

PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

Our last full dress rehearsal was pronounced by competent musical judges to be the best ever given in Bombay, and it is expected that the last appearance of this talented company will be witnessed by the largest audience ever assembled within the walls of the Gaiety Theatre.

CHARACTERS.

Major-General Stanley	Mr. Arthur Rigby.
The Pirate King	" George Anderson.
Samuel (his Lieutenant)	" F. D'Este.
Frederick (A Pirate Apprentice)	" Arthur Fawcett.
Sergeant of Police	" Herbert Salinger.
Mabel (General Stanley's Daughter)	Miss Tilly Saroney.
Edith	" Lena Salinger.
Kate	" Elsa Wilson.
Ruth (A Pirate Maid of all Work)	" Minnie Anderson.

Chorus of Pirates, Police, and General Stanley's Daughters.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
To avoid disappointment secure your Seats early at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where the Box Plan is now open.

FOR SALE.
E. AND J. BURKE'S SPECIALITIES.

GATO BRAND SHERRY, three-star Irish Whisky, Wallace's Highland Blend Whisky, Bass & Co.'s L. G Pale Ale, Allsopp's L. G. Pale Ale, Trent L. G. Pale Ale.—Apply to the Godownkeeper,

Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY & CO.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE eclipse all. They are the leading machines of the day. Prices from Rs. 45. For cash or on hire. 5, Church-Gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

CONJURING TRICKS, new and amusing, in great variety, just received. Re. 1 to Rs. 10 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

JUST RECEIVED a choice selection of Cloth, Coat, Hair and Tooth BRUSHES, also Ladies' Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

GREY ARAB GALLOWAY to be SOLD at Bennett's Auction TO-DAY, goes in saddle and harness and carries a lady.

ICES, ICES—Four sorts daily. To-day, Vanilla, Pineaple, Rose and mangoe Wines and Spirits, &c., &c., at the Vienna Confectioner. 25, Church-gate-street.

ON VIEW at the Wilderness, Malabar Hill, very valuable household furniture made to order by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, to be sold on Monday, 27th April.

FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL TOYS for children. Ladies' fans, Singing birds, quite a novelty, Albums in great variety, gold and silver jewellery, all at very moderate prices, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, chestnut Arab Horse, excellent hack and hunter, suitable for a charger. Apply JAFFER SULLEIMAN & Co., Girgaum.

FRAGRANT BENGAL GORAKOO can be had but Saturday from 6-30 a.m. to 8-30 a.m., at ans. 12 per 1 lb.—J. S. SHOOKER, No. 16, Delisle-road, Byculla.

TO BE LET from 1st June, partly furnished, entire Top Floor opposite General Post Office; water and cook room. Apply First Floor Office, No. 11, Hornby Row.

TO LET, at Delisle Road, Chinchpoogly, two Buildings, 55 by 50 and 60 by 26, with large compound suitable for Godowns or any Industry. Address "Owner," care of this office.

WANTED, SITUATION as CLERK in a Military office by the head clerk, Deesa Brigade office. Well up in work, 7 years head clerk of above office. Apply Capt. STEVENSON.

FLOUR MILLS, Gram Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., &c., capable of grinding from 10 to 50 lbs. per hour, with or without apparatus for shifting the flour.—H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

TO LET, the three-storied house No. 14, Hornby Row, or the third floor thereof. Also a set of three rooms in Tamarind Lane for a shop. Apply to NASARVANJI MANCHERJI, No. 1, Dean Lane.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

RIPE STRAWBERRIES can be obtained daily (Sundays excepted) at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

CHAS. LANCASTER'S GUNS, RIFLES, and PISTOLS can be had at N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

ROEDERER, Perrier Jouet, Moet and Chandon, Clicquot, Still Sillery, Gibert, Heidsick, and Mumm, obtainable from PHIPSON & Co.

GENTLEMEN who intend furnishing their houses should not fail to visit the extensive show rooms of JOHN ROBERTS & Co., 18, Marine-street.

FRENCH, Arabic, Turkish, and Shorthand Lessons from 6-30 to 10-30 a.m. and from 7 to 9 p.m., charges moderate. Apply E. M., care of this paper.

TO LET, at Matheran for the season, CASTLE HILL and BOSCOBEL, well furnished. For rent and particulars, apply to J. N. TATA.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WANTED, for a single horse, light BROUGHAM or Coupé, second hand, good condition. Apply H. S. SYMONS, Bombay Club.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 34, Meadow-st., Bombay.

TO LET, Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Bandora, formerly known as the Boarding School. For rent and particulars apply to F. M. Patell, Bank of Bombay.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5. with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a nearly new BROUGHAM shaped light office Shigram, and a young grey Arab Horse, very fast, well broken in, may be had on trial.—Address 1887, care of this office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ROMAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON for Ladies and Gentleman is now re-opened under the management of an experienced hair-dresser, who formerly acted in that capacity to Earl Dufferin.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, usefu and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD., Hornby Row Branch), Bombay

WE have just received Devonshire white Serge and Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk for Cricketing suits from Rs. 18 to 25 per suit, containing a Coat and Trowsers. Please try at Y. A. LACKA and Co., General Outfitters, Hummum-street, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

TO LET, PANORAMA HOUSE, on top of Chinchpoogly Hill, containing drawing and dining rooms paved with Roman Mosaique, and 5 large bed-rooms with bath-rooms, outhouses, &c. Commanding fine views of city and harbour. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

LOCH-FYNE HERRINGS, 8 for Re. 1 DRIED COD FISH 8 annas per lb.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI

J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS,
MANAGER.

BRANCH—AJMERE.

P. J. LANCASTER,
AGENT.

BANKERS
IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY :
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 " " 5 " "
6 " " 4 " "

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approved security.

Bills of Exchange on London,
And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated.

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody: and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.
Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

MRS. COUNSELL, DRESSMAKER, MILLINER, &c., has the pleasure to announce that she has made ARRANGEMENTS, by which she is in a position to supply her constituents, and the public generally with SEWING MACHINES of the BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE at prices which cannot be equalled for cheapness.

FOR CASH ONLY.

The Empress Hand Machine Lock Stitch	Rs.	27
Do. both Hand and Foot	Rs.	45
The Family Machine, Singers principle	Rs.	45
Period Machine, Wheeler and Wilson's principle	Rs.	45

Look at the prices and compare.
Inspect the Machines.
Mrs. COUNSELL, Clare House, No. 3, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE first class steam yacht "CELIA" to be SOLD as she now lies off Apollo-bunder.

The engines have just been overhauled and everything is in first-class working order. She was built by Messrs. Watkins in 1882 and the engines are by Messrs. Day Summers and Co., of Southampton.

The following are the dimensions :—
Length over all 62' 9"; Beam 9' 9"
Depth feet 8; Indicate H. P. 60.

She is fitted with saloon and sleeping accommodation, and is well suited for cruising round the coast.

Also a small steam gig, which also lies off Apollo-bunder, and of which the following are the dimensions :—
Length 18' 9".
Breadth 4' 3".
Depth 2'

Any further information can be obtained on application to Mr. BURJORJEE SHAPOORJEE DESAI, No. 5, Agiary Lane, Baharkot, Bombay

Offers are to be made to the undersigned before the 1st of May, 1885.

T. R. PURANDHARI,
State Karbhari, Janjira.
Murud, 7th April, 1885.

COLLETT AND COMPANY, Limited,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
4, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAVE always on hand all sorts of NEW DRUGS FRESH PATENT MEDICINES AND PROPRIETORY PREPARATIONS.

PRESCRIPTIONS from MEDICAL GENTLEMEN will be carefully dispensed with none but the purest drugs and chemicals under the direct supervision and management of an experienced EUROPEAN CHEMIST.

The Services of L. D. Almeida, Esquire, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., and L. M. (Edinburgh), Accoucher and Specialist in the Diseases of Women and Children, have been secured and he will prescribe GRATUITOUSLY Daily from 1 to 3 p.m.

ORDERS from outstations will be promptly executed and must be accompanied by a remittance or satisfactory reference.

CHARGES MODERATE.

THE "INDIAN AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE,
A MONTHLY JOURNAL
OF AGRICULTURE, ARTS AND COMMERCE.

THE whole continent of India does not boast of a single paper dealing with economic matters adequately and in popular form. The above is meant to supply this desideratum. It will consist of six forms foolscap size, and will be published on the last day of every Calendar English month beginning from April next.

To give the public a fair idea of what the paper is likely to be, we have permission to add that the contributing staff will consist of men who are competent to treat their respective subjects of which they are recognized authorities. Specially trained officers from the civil and other services having scientific knowledge and practical experience of both foreign and Indian economic questions, have kindly promised their hearty co-operation.

Rates of subscription both in town and Mofussil :—
Rs. 4 yearly.

Subscriptions will be payable strictly in advance. Intending subscribers are requested to send in their remittances with names and addresses to the Manager :—

G. C. PALIT, Esq.,
34-1 Kalutola-street, Bangabasi Press, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned under orders from the District Court of Surat will receive TENDERS up to 15th May, 1885, for the purchase of the following PLANT, MACHINERY, ENGINE, and BOILER, viz:—

FIRST LOT.—One Steam Boiler 24 feet long and 6 feet diameter complete (by J. W. Barlow, Rochdale); and one No. B. Challenger pump complete, and one 2¼" A. Class Steam pump.

SECOND LOT.—One high pressure horizontal Steam Engine with 16½" Cylinder, 30" stroke, 10 feet plain fly wheel complete, with automatic expansion gear; one water heater for above, &c., (by W. B. Haigh & Co., Oldham).

THIRD LOT.—Cotton Spinning Machinery for low counts, consisting of two mules, 952 spindles, 1 7-8" guage, with preparatory machines, including one Hydraulic press and pumps complete, and one Bundling press and one yarn tester.

FOURTH LOT.—Woollen Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of 728 spindles 2¼" gauge, and 14 looms, of which 7 are plain and 7 twill, with preparatory Machines, Card Clothing in sheets, Fillets, &c., and one No. 18 Bench Drilling Machine with 6 Cast Drills.

FIFTH LOT.—One case containing one Grinding Mill with one long hopper, &c.

Tenders will be received for the purchase of one or more of the above lots separately, on condition that all the lots are sold.

A tender for each of the first four lots must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 100 for the last lot, which will be returned if such tender or tenders are not accepted.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender or tenders.

Due notice will be given of an acceptance of tenders on or before 20th May, 1885.

If all the lots are not sold to tenderers, the said property will be sold in one lot by Public Auction at 2 p.m. on MONDAY, 25th May, 1885, at Kalsawady, Muncheerpoora, in Surat, where the property is now lying packed, and where inspection can be given to intending purchasers on application to the undersigned, who will furnish all requisite information. A deposit of 25 per cent. on the purchase money will be required to be paid at the time of the sale.

THOMAS BARRETT,
Receiver.

SKINNY MEN.
WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor cures Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES

EDUCATION, ENGLAND.—HOME for INDIAN CHILDREN, highly recommended. Superior instruction. Special care with home comforts. Terms, inclusive, 80 to 120 guineas. Miss A. NELIGAN, Oakwood House, Sydenham Road, Croydon, Surrey, England.

NOTICE.

MR. POUCHAJEE BYRAMJEE BATTLIBOI, having RETIRED from BUSINESS, his INTEREST and responsibility in our firm CEASED as from 31st December last.

April, 1885. WARDEN & Co.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179. BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & CO., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

---

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BARON LIEBIG'S MILK.

WE have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency for the sale of

BARON LIEBIG'S CONDENSED MILK,

which has been honoured everywhere with the highest awards, and is recommended by the medical faculty as the purest and healthiest food for infants.

In order to supply the trade with fresh milk only we have made such arrangements as to receive by every P. and O. steamer a sufficient quantity. Orders are booked and delivered in rotation.

MARTIN COHEN & CO.,
15, Forbes-street.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.	F	per keg.	
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W 1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

THOMAS BLACK & Co.
(LATE OF ROBERT BROWN).

HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBERS, Copper, Tin, and Lead Workers, Railway Lamp Manufacturers, and Sanitary Engineers, 27, MEDOW-STREET (opposite the Oriental Bank). Estimates given.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

LATEST ARRIVAL
BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.
Inspection respectfully invited by

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
12, Meadow-street, Fort.
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To adopt the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half-years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1884, and the Report of the Directors for the same period.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
For the Victoria Mg. Co., Ld.,
C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.
Bombay, April 20, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Six Lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Parel, at the rate and on the conditions given in specification.

Standard Samples with Templet or gauge can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained, at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government Promissory Notes, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 17th April, 1885

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for—

I. Demolition of Fort George.
II. Removal of stones and debris to sites of Batteries.
III. Construction of Concrete and Masonry Emplacements, Magazines, &c., at Batteries.

2. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen and forms of tender and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences office, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders which should be sealed will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon, on the 30th April, 1885, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 1,000, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, 20th April, 1885.

NOTICE No. 1607.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES for one year, from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886, or until the date of sanction of new contract for the year 1886-87, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of MONDAY, the 4th day of May 1885.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement, or making stipulations not provided for either in this Notice or in the printed tender form, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine, and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. Printed tender forms and any information in connection with the contract, can be obtained at the office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 22nd April, 1885.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

F. FISCHER & CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND
GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS. £6,673,204
INCOME FOR 1883.............. £1,778,419
INCREASE IN 1883, £100,670.

Life Bonus 35s. per cent. for quinquennium ending 1883.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances) CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,0 6
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	"	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	"	3,750,00

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	3,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862..........£300,690
" 1882..........£914,2

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867 ....£1,406,581 17 2 | 1877 ....£3,758,042 19
1872 ....£2,318,21 14 5 | 1882 ....£4,312,054 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES O ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from da of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188 :
1,982 PROPOSALS for..........Rs. 60,85,300

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF
Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	
Premium ...	Rs a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MATHERAN PINTO LODGE IS TO LET for this Season. Accommodations—Drawing and Dining rooms, two Bedrooms, two Dressing and two Bathrooms situated very near to Artist Point, beautiful view. Apply to the Manager of Pinto's Hotel.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..				Rs.	350
Do.	40		do.	"	750
Do.	for 6 arc lights	2,000 Candles, each.		"	1,200
Do.	8	do.	500 do.	"	1,200
Do.	20	do.	500 do.	"	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WIC CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CAPLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other system.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager.
1, Meadow-stret.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Propriet Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

CALENDAR—April, & May, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	April 29th,	11h.	5·6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	May 7th,	1h.	31·3m. p.m.
New Moon	" 14th,	8h.	8·8m. p.m.
First Quarter	" 21st,	10h.	36·4m. a.m.
Full Moon	" 29th,	1h.	22·2m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 25	Aban Jasan, Parsee Holiday. Fair, opposite Fort Police Court.	5 37	6 18	8 42m 8 54 a	2 27m 2 35 a
Sun. 26	3rd Sunday after Easter.	5 37	6 19	9 35m 9 39 a	3 11m 3 26 a
Mon. 27	Victoria Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s. s. Brindisi.*	5 36	6 19	10 22m 10 21 a	3 49m 4 12 a
Tu. 28	Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 35	6 19	11 3m 11 0 a	4 25m 4 52 a
Wed. 29	Town Council, 3 p.m. Oriental S. & W. Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.	5 35	6 20	11 42m 11 35 a	4 59m 5 28 a
Thr. 30	....	5 34	6 20	— 0 18 a	5 32m 6 2 a
May. Fri. 1	Departure of English mail per s. s. Siam, 5 p.m.	5 34	6 20	0 9m 0 53 a	6 3m 6 35 a

* Left Aden at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, 21st inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

Third Sunday after Easter, April 26.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral. Hymns 282, 224, and 324.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis. Magnificat.—Stainer. Hymns 290 & 228. Anthem.—"Comes at times."—Oakley.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.
Thursday, April 30.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Friday, May 1.
Saints Phillip and James Apostles and Martyrs.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

St. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 410, 207 and 323.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 233, 299, and 230.
The offertories for the church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 284, 265 and 266.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 242, 165, and 346.

St. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) with Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the choir expenses.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The morning service is discontinued during the hot season.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 202 & 504.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 452, 360 and 198.

St. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-15 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

St. NICOLAS CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
11 a.m.—Harbour Service on board the hulk Semiramis.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The launch goes round as usual.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. City of Khios in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

Service will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Bryn Gweyn at 11 o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, 9 p. m.
Wilson's Circus, 4 and 9 p.m.
Indian Circus, 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Royal George, from Cardiff; Clan McDonald (s), Glasgow; Purulia (s), Bussorah; and Malda (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—Liscard (s), for New York; Rialto (s), Hull; Abyssinia (s), Kurrachee; Chusan (s), London; Lisnacreive (s), Aden and Dunkirk; Lampart (s), Genoa and Marseilles; and Chupra (s), Galle.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Bangalore entered, and the s. s. Chusan left, the dock on Thursday; and the s. s. Australasian and Clan Macdonald entered, and the s. s. Rialto left, yesterday.

Assault.—Shaik Ahmed Dada Mola was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Huridas Bhyroo, a sweetmeat seller, on Thursday night at his shop in Parell. He was fined Rs. 15, or in default to undergo fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Wilson's Circus.—The attractions and novelties of Wilson's Circus have not yet been exhausted, and another change of programme is announced for to-night. Large crowds of spectators nightly assemble in the pavilion, and as the Circus has no permanent abiding place here, those who admire skilful horsemanship and can appreciate the humour of the clowns should not delay their visit.

Alleged Fatal Accident.—An inquest was opened by the Coroner (Dr. Blaney) yesterday, at Moogbhat, on the body of Krishnarow Govind, aged 45 years. Deceased was a clerk in the Presidency Executive Engineer's office. On the 17th inst. he went on a visit to the house of a friend at Upper Mahim, where he fell down a staircase and seriously injured his head. He was attended by Dr. Atmaram Pandoorung, but died yesterday. The inquest stands adjourned for further inquiry.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—April 24.

(Before Mr. J. Warden, 3rd Judge.)

ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

NATHA KERA AND OTHERS vs. GUNGADAS NARROTUMDAS.

This was an action to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 469-9-4, being the amount of a promissory note executed by the defendant to the plaintiffs on the 25th May, 1884. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Manker, barrister-at-law, for the defendant. The defendant said that his signature was obtained on a blank stamped paper without any consideration, and declared further that he was not liable to pay the amount sued for, as he had obtained his final discharge from the insolvent court, even though the amount of the note was not inserted in his schedule. The defendant obtained his discharge on the 1st October, 1881, in respect of liabilities amounting to Rs. 20,000. Mr. Manker referred to a decision of the High Court in a certain case wherein a similar defence was raised, when Mr. Justice Bayley held that the defence was good, and dismissed the suit.

His honour on the strength of the High Court decision dismissed the suit without costs.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest. Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High, Holborn, London.

HIGH COURT.—April 24.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bayley.)

THE DUSSA OSWAL CASTE DISPUTE.

THAKERSEY DEWRAJ AND OTHERS vs. HURBHUM NURSEY AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a judgment of Mr. Justice Scott, who decreed in favour of the plaintiffs on the 20th June last, ordering the removal of the defendants as managers of a temple at Mandavie-bunder, dedicated to the Jain deity Shree Anuntnathjee, and principally used as a place of worship by the Dussa Oswal Bunnia caste, and directing them to refund certain moneys which had been lost, as alleged, owing to gross negligence on their part. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the defendants and appellants; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the plaintiffs and respondents.

The plaintiffs in the court below prayed for an account of the moneys and properties which had come into the hands of Hurbhum Nursey, Kessowjee Naik, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and other defendants, as trustees and managers of the temple; that they may be decreed to pay the sum of Rs. 2,48,263, with interest from 4th November, 1875, together with certain other sums; that they may be removed from their office, &c. Mr. Justice Scott, in his judgment, decided that the present trustees, Hurbhum Nursey, Ghellabhoy Pudumsey, and Kessowjee Naik, were disqualified, and should therefore be removed from office. The remaining defendants had not been proved to be trustees, and they were entitled to their costs. The first three defendants were declared liable to refund the temple moneys that had been lost through their negligence and misapplication of the funds, such negligence and misapplication being so gross as to amount to a breach of trust. In his lordship's opinion, it was a delicate question to say what sums were to be refunded. As regarded the sum of Rs. 2,48,263, the accumulated fund which the trustees allowed to remain in the hands of the temple bankers, Veerjee Nursey and Co., there was no doubt that their negligence in leaving this fund as a mere book debt, after the principal partner, Hurbhum Nursey, had been an absconding debtor, was a case of gross negligence amounting to a clear breach of trust. But it appeared equally clear on the evidence, his lordship thought, that this sum could not at any time, during the trusteeship of the defendants, have been collected in full, and the fund had been placed in the hands of the firm before the defendants came into office. On the whole, his lordship thought the defendants must be held liable to refund in the proportion of two annas in the rupee. This restitution was to apply only to that portion of the fund which was composed of *darasa* and *sadaran* moneys. As regarded the mahajun money, it clearly belonged to the caste. The caste might condone its misapplication; and such condonation had been given. The amount of the mahajun fund to be deducted was stated to be Rs. 68,017. Deducting that sum, a balance of Rs. 1,80,246 was left; and the two annas proportion was to be calculated on that sum. His lordship thought it would be fair to deduct 77-62 from the whole sum lost. Interest at 9 per cent. was ordered to be paid on the above sums. Hurbhum Nursey, Kessowjee Naik, and Ghellabhoy Pudumsey were ordered to pay their own costs and those of the plaintiffs; and the private individual costs of the other two defendants, such as were independent of the necessary general costs of the suit, were to be paid out of the trust fund.

From his lordship's decision the defendants appealed on the following among other grounds:—That the decree was against the weight of evidence, and against law and equity; that the learned judge ought to have held that, inasmuch as the whose caste except some of the plaintiffs, disapproved of this suit and acquiesced in the management by the appellants of the caste funds, this suit was not maintainable; that he ought not to have removed the appellants from the position of trustees against the wish of the caste; that he ought to have held that the suit was time-barred; that he was wrong in holding that the loans to the mills and to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were not justifiable, and was wrong in holding the appellants responsible for any losses occasioned by the failure of the mills or Nursey Kessowjee and Co.; that the judge was wrong in fixing the amounts lost by such failure in the manner he did; that he was wrong in holding that any of the said funds were public charitable funds; that he ought to have held that this suit was not brought in the interest of the temple or of the funds of the caste, but from private motives of malice and revenge; that he was wrong in directing a scheme to be framed in the manner and form directed in his judgment; and that he was wrong in declaring that the defendants were disqualified from holding the office of trustees when the whole caste were desirous that they should continue to act as such trustees.

The hearing of counsel's arguments was proceeded with.

THE RUSSIAN ATTACK ON PENJDEH.

The correspondent of the *Pioneer*, telegraphing from Chasma-i-Sabz, through Quetta, on April 2, gives the following account of the attack on Penjdeh:—On or about the 18th March the Russians attacked the Afghan position at Ak Tapa. The Afghans fought splendidly, but were completely defeated and fled towards Maruchak. Two companies of the Afghans were killed to a man in the trenches. The Naib Salar was killed and General Ghaus-ud-din wounded in two places.

Captains Yate and de Laessœ and Dr. Owen withdrew down the Khusek valley to join the detachment of the 11th Bengal Lancers under Captain Heath at Kala-i-Maur. Some of their property was looted by the Saruks. Alikhanoff is said to have offered one hundred tomans per head for the British officers. The Russians lost heavily: they now hold Penjdeh.

Captain Yate had an interview with the Russian officers on the 26th or 27th March and arranged for a second interview. Seemingly the fighting intervened.

The infantry and heavy baggage of the Commission left Gulran yesterday for Tirpul. The bridge across the Hari Rud is now liable to flood near Kuhsan. We hold that till General Lumsden and the cavalry, being rejoined by the Penjdeh and Kala-Maur parties, who are probably already at Gulran, arrive. Possibly, the Sarukhs and Cossacks may pursue.

Our future movements are uncertain. Duty should lead us to Herat, but Mr. Gladstone's Government may lead us anywhere. War with Russia is now thought inevitable. The Afghans are not discouraged by defeat, but proud of their gallant though unsuccessful resistance.

[The above telegram would appear to have been delayed in reaching Quetta.]

MADRAS.

Madras Municipal Mortuary Register.—From the 11th to the 17th instant, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 227 Hindus, and 44 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 291 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 296. The deaths are thus classified: 1 from small-pox, 2 from measles, 68 from fever, 31 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhœa, 2 from cholera, and 171 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·6 per 1,000 per annum.

Murder of a Pondicherry Lady.—News has been received at Pondicherry, by telegraph, of the death of Madame Cornet, the wife of Monsieur Gustave Cornet, the proprietor of the Savannah Spinning and Weaving Mills, who was murdered in her own house at Paris on Thursday or Friday last. The telegrams to hand are very meagre, but the deed is supposed to have been committed by a discharged servant, and it is said some valuable jewellery and notes for a considerable amount were missing. Madame Cornet belonged to Pondicherry, where for many years she took a prominent lead in society, and was distinguished for her liberality and hospitality. Much sympathy is felt for Mon. Cornet, who is at present at Pondicherry, but was preparing to leave for France by the next or following French mail-steamer.—*Mail.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, April 23.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·793
Temperature of the Air	80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·9
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	·753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·8
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, NNE, N, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	320

* From midnight to midnight.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

MR. POWER'S LETTERS FROM KHARTOUM.

A series of interesting letters written from Khartoum by Mr. Frank Power, the correspondent of the *Times*, who was killed near Merawee with Colonel Stewart, has been published. They were written to members of his own family, and edited by his brother, Mr. Arnold Power. The first letter, addressed to his mother, is dated from on board the steamship Cuzco, in which vessel he left Plymouth for the Soudan, in company with Mr. O'Donovan on the 18th of May, 1883. The first letter from Khartoum is dated the 2nd of August of the same year, and gives a graphic account of the journey and the writer's experiences of the country, and the preparations for General Hicks's ill-fated expedition. Other letters follow up to the 14th of December, when Mr. Power announces that he has received a telegram from Sir Evelyn Baring asking him to act as British Consul, which he consented to do. In this letter too he mentions the confirmation of the massacre of Hicks's troops:—"The last that was seen of poor old Hicks was his taking his revolver in one hand and his sword in the other; calling on his soldiers to fix bayonets, and his staff to follow him, he spurred at the head of his troops into the dense mass of naked Arabs, and perished with all his men. They had fought for three days and nights without a drop of water, the whole day under a scorching sun on a sandy plain." On December 26 Mr. Power writes:—

We heard yesterday from one of our spies that the Mahdi has commenced his march towards Sennaar and Khartoum; if he comes before our reinforcements dawdle up from Cairo, he can easily walk through the place. The works protecting the town are nearly four miles long, and we have not 2,000 soldiers to man them; and this would not permit us to have a patrol or a policeman in a city in which there are 15,000 avowed rebels, all with arms in their houses. The reinforcements should have been here long ago; but those wretched officials, etc., at Cairo move slowly when there is not a prospect of backsheesh about. However, the first relieving column should be here in twelve days. I wire nearly every day to Sir E. Baring and to the *Times.*

Several other references are made in other letters to the expected descent of the Mahdi and the preparations being made to defend the town. 'As for expecting help from Cairo, that's all my eye." Mr. Power continues, writing on New Year's Day, 1884:—

On the 27th of November a message was sent to Colonel de Coetlogon that Baker Pasha and army had left Suez for Suakim, and that Zuberh Pasha, with his 6,000 Bedaweem, was already off from Cairo by train. On the 2nd it was telegraphed that the armies were on the road, and would be here in a few weeks. It is twenty-two days from here to Cairo by the Assiout route (train), and no reliefs have arrived; but I see by a Cairo newspaper of the 8th that not a man has yet left Cairo, and this morning Colonel de Coetlogon gets a telegram from the Khedive to say that "he believes he cannot get together a column to relieve us, so we must depend on the neighbouring sheikhs for assistance." This is really rich, as the Khedive knows very well that there is not a sheikh in the Soudan who would, or dare, help us; and the fact of our sending to a tribe for help would confess our weakness and bring it down on us like a hundred of bricks. To show how much the Khedive knows of the place, he telegraphs to Colonel de Coetlogon to ask—Are the gates closed? as if the place had walls. It is an open town, with garden, fields, etc., and not a bit of defence round it till Colonel de Coetlogon commenced the ditch, and yet they try to hamper our movements by trying to command us from Cairo. The latest fad was to order us to send half our garrison to Berber—a place that is perfectly safe, and has as large a garrison as ours.

On the 2nd of January, Mr. Power says he has sent to the *Times* an account of the true state of matters, and "if our leaves are sacrificed it will not be said that the people in Cairo were kept in a state of ignorance as to the state of affairs here." On the 12th he says:—"They (at Cairo) are leaving it all to fate, and the rebels are growing stronger." On the 24th Mr. Power writes to his mother:—

I am so sorry you are anxious about me. It would be cowardly and shameful for me to leave Khartoum now in the face of the enemy, and because there is danger here; even for your sake I would not do it. I am only doing my duty, and what every poor unpaid soldier must do. Both the *Times* and the Government have given me leave to go if I wish. However, the order for a general retreat is given, and we shall march together to Berber. I hear that Chinese Gordon is coming up. They could not have a better man. He, though severe, was greatly loved during the five years he spent here. . . . Just got a telegram from Mr. Bell, the *Time*'s agent for Egypt, to say, "Gordon leaves Cairo to-night, and will be in Khartoum in eighteen days." The shortest time on record is twenty-four days; but Gordon (sword and Bible) travels like a whirlwind. No Arab of the desert could, when he was up here, vie with him in endurance on camel-back.

In the same letter an unsuccessful attempt by two steamers to destroy a bridge of boats made by the enemy is recorded: "So now all communication with unhappy Sennaar by land or water is cut off. The captains of the two steamers report that fifteen minutes from here the banks of the river are held by thousands of rebels with Remington rifles." On the 9th of February he says:—"I don't believe the fellows in Lucknow looked more anxiously for Colin Campbell than we look for Gordon. As regards the relief of this place, when he comes he can only carry out the retreat." Mr. Power expresses himself entirely against the holding of Khartoum. On the 13th of February, Mr. Power got the following telegram:—"From General Gordon, Berber, to Frank Power, British Consul. Best respects to you. I leave Berber to-day; will be in Khartoum on Sunday." Mr. Power adds: "We had been for days in great doubt as to his movements; and I was besieged all day by people wishing to see the telegram and learn about the 'Abuel Aswad ani, the father of the Soudanese." Speaking of the natives, Mr. Power says:—

The Soudani and the Arabs are splendid fellows; ground down and robbed by every ruffian who has money enough (ill-gotten) to buy himself a position of pasha, or free licence to rob, they are quite right to rebel and hurl the nest of robbers to the other side of Siout. For years it has been "kourbash, kourbash, et toujours kourbash." This gets monotonous, and the poor devils rebel. I will, indeed, forgive the fellow who puts his lance into me, if that is to be my fate, because I will feel that he is right as long as I am of the same colour as the scoundrels who have robbed him and his for so many years. How is the government of the country carried on? It is only the plains along the banks of the Nile which are cultivated. Every Arab must pay a tax for himself, children, and wife or wives. This he has to pay three times over—once for the Kedowi, once for the tax-collector of local beys, and once for the Governor-General. The last two are illegal, but still scrupulously collected to the piastre. To pay this he must grow some corn, and for the privilege of growing corn he must pay £3 per annum. To grow corn the desert earth must have water; the means of irrigation is a "sakeh," a wheel like a mill-wheel with buckets on it, which raise the water into a trough, and then it flows in little streams over the land. A sakeh is turned by two oxen. Every man who uses a sakeh must pay £7; if he doesn't use it he must go into prison for life, and have his hut burned. Every one must pay for the right of working to earn money; every one must pay if he is idle; in any case, every one must pay to make the officials rich. If you have a merkeb, or trading-boat, you are fined £4 if you don't continually fly the Egyptian flag, and you must pay £4 for the privilege of flying it. It is this system, and not the Mahdi, that has brought about this rebellion. The rebels are in the right, and God and chance seem to be fighting for them; and, as long as I live to see you once more, I hope they will hunt every Egyptian neck and crop out of the Soudan. Better a thousand times the barbarities of slavery than the detestable barbarities and crimes of the Egyptian rulers.

Writing on the 22nd of February, Mr. Power says:—"Colonel de Coetlogon is gone, and Gordon is here. Gordon, Colonel Stewart and I now mess and live together." Speaking of Gordon, he says:—

Gordon is most loveable character—quiet, mild, gentle, and strong; he is so hmble, too. The way he pats you on the shoulder when he says, "Look here, dear fellow, now what do you advise?" would make you love him. When he goes out of doors there are always crowds of Arab men and women at the gate to kiss his feet, and twice to-day the furious women, wishing to lift his feet to kiss them, threw him over. He appears to like me, and already calls me Frank. He likes my going so much among the natives; for not to do so is a mortal sin in his eyes. I often speak of you to General Gordon; he says he must makeyour acquaintance before we go to the Congo; he would like a day in Dublin. He is dictator here; the Mahdi has gone down before him, and to-day sent him a "salaam," or message of welcome. It is wonderful that one man could have such an influence on 200,000 people. Numbers of women flock here every day to ask him to touch their children to cure them; they call him the "father and saviour of the Soudan." He has found me badly up in "Thomas a Kempis," which he reads every day and has given me an "Imitation of Christ." He is, indeed, I believe, the greatest and best men of this century.

In the last letter of the series, dated March 6, 1884, Mr. Power writes:—

Gordon is working wonders with his conciliatory policy. Of course those French brutes must interfere. To-day a new French Consul, or a man entrusted with a secret mission from France, arrived here. There is not a French subject in Khartoum, or a penny's French interest in the Soudan since M. Marquet went from here, yet his fellow comes. He is the editor of the *Bosphore Egyptien*, a halfpenny evening paper in Cairo, which was suppressed last week for violent attack (personal and filthy) on Baring Clifford Lloyd, and the English officers, and horrible stories about our Queen. The people here Greeks, Arabs, etc., all condemn the bad taste of the French in sending him here as Consul; he not yet called on any of us in the place; but we three (Gordon, Stewart, and myself) are agreed as to how we will receive him.

The letters are in every way interesting, abounding in graphic accounts of the condition of the country and the habits and occupation of its inhabitants.

How the Complexion is Ruined.—It is well known to the medical faculty that the majority of skin diseases are caused, and the complexion ruined by the use of impure and irritant soaps. The more delicate the skin the quicker its ruin. The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is the purest, the mildest, and most emollient of all the many toilet soaps before the public. Recommended by the entire medical profession. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. It is a boon to sensitive skins, and as a shaving soap it is unequalled. Sold in Tablets by all Chemist.

"NUMBER 10, DOWNING-STREET."

Downing-street has so long been intimately associated with governmental matters that the transfer of the official residency of the First Lord of the Treasury to Dover House would come to many people with rather a severe shock for their sense of the eternal fitness of things. Not that the existing official residence is entitled to any great veneration for its antiquity, but the street itself has for many generations been closely connected with English political life. Its name appears to date from the time of Charles II., and was bestowed on it in honour of Sir George Downing, an eminent statesman of his day, whom Wood calls "a sider with all times and changes skilled in the common cant, and a preacher occasionally." Assuming that Wood's estimate of the illustrious statesman was a correct one and that he really was a sider with all times and changes, there was, it must be admitted, more than ordinary appropriateness in the selection of the name for Downing-street, which from that time to this, and perhaps long before, has pretty impartially taken in all comers of all parties. The genuine old Downing-street, which was formerly identified with so interesting a variety of political, social, and literary celebrities, has for the most part been swept away to make room for piles of new Government offices. "Number 10" remains as a rather melancholy-looking fragment for an older world, standing humbly in the shadow of surroundings which have grown altogether too fine for it. When Sir Robert Walpole was packing up his traps to clear out after an official domicile here, he is said to have found an old account book of his father's, in which, after a manner very common in those days, he had set down all the items of his personal expenditure. "In three months and ten days which he had spent in London one winter as a member of Parliament," says Mr. Timbs, "he had expended but sixty-four pounds, seven shillings and fivepence. There were in it many entries for 'Nottingham ale,' many eighteenpences for dinners, five shillings to 'Bob Walpole,' afterwards Earl of Orford, and one memorandum of 'six shillings given to Mr. Williams in exchange for a wig.'" The official residence of the Prime Minister looks from the outside to be, by comparison at least with the palatial structures around it, a very fair representation of times when a man might with a little care and economy get through a Parliamentary session on sixty-four pounds seven and fivepence or thereabouts.

What is the date of the erection of this house of world-wide faime we do not know. But whenever it was built Mr. Walcott in his Memorials of Westminster says it formerly belonged to the Crown and that King George I. gave it to Baron Bothmar, the Hanoverian Minister, for life. After his death, King George II. offered the house to Sir Robert Walpole, who only accepted it upon the condition that it should be attached to the Premiership for ever. "Since that time, therefore," adds Mr. Walcott, "Downing-street is inseparably connected with the name of every successive Prime Minister of England." It is not, however, every Prime Minister since then who has taken up his residence here on assuming office. Sir Robert Walpole made this house his home during his long tenure of office, and he was the first Prime Minister who did. Lord North when he became Premier had chambers here on the first floor, and it is said when he went out of office forgot that he must in consequence go out of his chambers also, and mechanically turned up in the old quarters. The great Pitt lived here and, it is recorded, never cared to be far away from the house. It was here that the first Marquis Cholmondely waited on the Premier on a matter of accounts connected with the affairs of the Prince of Wales, and where, as he records in his Memoirs, he was so astonished at the "heaven-born Minister's" aptitude for accounts. "I find it," he says, "impossible to do justice to the perspicuity and rapidity of his calculations. In the course of a few minutes he went through and settled every item, leaving me lost in admiration at his ability." Lord Grey also actually resided here, and it was in one of the rooms at No. 10 that that all too straightforward new proprietor of the *Courier* newspaper waited on his lordship and bluntly offered him the support of this hitherto Tory print in exchange for Treasury patronage. Lord Grey, says Mr. Cyrus Redding, looked at the great man and quietly rang the bell, and when the footman entered, bade him "show that gentleman the door." "There is a fascination in that little cul-de-sac," says Theodore Hook, speaking of Downing-street. "An hour's inhalation of its atmosphere affects some men with giddiness, others with blindness, and very frequently with the most oblivious boastfulness." How the air of Downing-street affected Mr. Stuart, the coal-merchant proprietor of the *Courier*, when he got outside history unfortunately has not been recorded. Earl Grey, during his three or four years of office, lived here, we believe, but since his time it has not been usual for Premiers to do so, most them having their own town residences within convenient distance of Parliament and the public offices. Mr. Gladstone till recently had a house in Harley-street, but now finds it more convenient to make this official residence his home when in London.

"Number 10," Downing-street, is externally rather a mean and shabby looking two-storey house, with nothing whatever about it to indicate the official dignity of its occupant. On stepping inside, however, the stranger's ideas of its extent at least begin to expand. The street door opens into a hall, large square, and decidedly dark, with a good fire burning in an open grate, an old-fashioned clock hoarsely ticking on one side of it, an old-fashioned lamp swinging from the ceiling, a side table, a chair or two, an umbrella-stand, and a few mats on its stone floor. From this hall one sees down a long red-carpeted passage straight in front, and there is another leading away at right angles with it to the left. The vistas presented by these two passages afford an idea of extent somewhat worthier of the importance of the place than that likely to be received from the outside, and when the visitor begins to explore the premises he soon finds them very extensive and rather bewildering. From what has been said of the history of the place it will be readily supposed that these amalgamated houses have some of the merits and some of the faults of old fashioned domiciles. One gets a general sense of rather depressing gloom, of old-fashioned respectability rather than of anything very pompous or imposing, and though the place generally is characterised by some inconvenient features, it is pervaded by a certain quiet and comfortable dignity of appearance. Proceeding down the passage facing the hall door the visitor may be ushered into the dining room, a rather sombre apartment, furnished in a style in no degree above what may be found in most houses of the upper-middle class. Near this room on the ground floor is an equally sombre room, fitted up and furnished as a library, and a double door opening from the same passage admits the curious explorer to that rather awful chamber in which so much of the world's history has been made for generations past—the council room. It is here that the momentous Cabinet meetings of Downing-street are held. Beyond two pairs of fine fluted columns—just enough to give a little architectural dignity to the chamber—there is nothing but the associations of the room to attract any attention. There is a long table and rows of mahogany leather-covered chairs down each side, and very little else. This famous Council-chamber overlooks the parade-ground at the back of the Horse Guards, and its appearance, both outside and in, is vastly less imposing than many a bank-house room in the City or council-chamber in a country townhall.

Upstairs it is very much as down below. The place is everywhere very unimposing and unpretending—comfortable, but for the most part rather gloomy, and nowhere grand. Mr. Gladstone has a pleasant, cosy study overlooking St. James's Park and the parade-ground. It is of course replete with books and pictures; but it is nothing more than a comfortable study. There are two drawing-rooms, separated with double folding-doors, which may be thrown open on special occasions, making a tolerably large and effective saloon. The drawing-room ordinarily used by the Premier and family is a light and pleasant apartment overlooking the park, and comfortably furnished with just about the ordinary style of furniture and nicknacks to be found in most upper-class houses. Mr. Gladstone's working room is a large and rather sparsely furnished apartment, which, strictly speaking, belongs to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's part of the premises. It is here that the Premier transacts business with his secretaries or others who may have to do with him. In addition to the rooms that have been mentioned there are others devoted to the use of the Liberal Whip and his secretaries, and there are of course the rooms occupied by the Prime Minister's secretaries. The whole place, it may be added, is directly connected with the Treasury in Whitehall by a narrow staircase at the back of the house.

Altogether, this official residence is quite a bewildering agglomeration of business and domestic apartments, but apart from the associations of the house there is really nothing in it very striking or noteworthy. If it were proposed to-morrow to set up an official residence for the Prime Minister of the British Empire nobody would for a moment dream of such a place as this for the purpose. So very plain and unpretentious a dwelling as this would be felt to be quite out of keeping with the dignity of the virtual ruler of England, but whether or not Mr. Gladstone is dissatisfied with his accommodation we are not informed. The suggestion that Dover House should be taken for the purpose of an official residence originated, we have reason to believe, not with the Prime Minister but with the Office of Works, the lease having recently fallen into the hands of the Crown. Whether the change will be made is as yet, we understand, altogether unsettled, and by those who are best informed is considered to be very doubtful.—*Daily News.*

A RAILWAY TO INDIA.

Mr. R. M. Stephenson writes to the *Times*:—For already too many years the States of Europe have been kept in continual unrest and disquiet from the unsettled condition of the countries on the North-West frontier of India, which, it is to be hoped, will be amended by the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, partially at least, if not permanently. Every day's experience in all quarters of the globe attests the superiority over any and all other means for restoring order and allaying apprehensions of the improved means of communication which have done so much for every country into which railways have been introduced; and there are no countries in which their civilizing influence are so urgently needed, or on which their effects would be productive of so desirable results, as in Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and the north-west portion of Afghanistan. The suggestion has reference to the proposed international railway for connecting Great Britain with India and her other Eastern colonial dominions by the shortest, speediest, cheapest, and most valuable line available.

If India alone were concerned it would suffice to justify the greatest exertions and even exceptional measures to secure the most rapid transport possible of mails and passengers. The fact that nearly all the British possessions in the East will of necessity participate in the advantages to be derived should furnish additional inducements for its accomplishment. Two strings to a bow may represent but a familiar proverb. In the business of life it is a sound axiom.

Of all the questions which can come under the consideration of statesmen any judicious measure which will bring the whole of the scattered population of British subjects into the closest connexion and communication may be assumed to deserve early and earnest attention.

The enclosed papers will explain and confirm what has been asserted. The map will show the enormous traffic in unceasing movement throughout Europe any India with the proposed connecting line by which they may be united. They will show that an independent body of gentlemen, in no way personally or pecuniarily interested, have, as they were requested to do, fully and carefully examined all the documents, evidence, plans, and details which have been submitted, and have fulfilled the duties imposed on them by the publication of a report, in which they state:—

"That the undertaking is a work of national and commercial interest which can scarcely be overrated, that its ultimate remunerative results, when once in operation, may be regarded as well assured on the evidence of all past experience where enormous populations and unrestricted trade, already existing act both extremities of a line, are brought into direct continuous communication; that the co-operation and support of the States through which the line passes may be fully relied upon; and that the commercial success, as regards the revenue and expenditure will, it is believed, justify the expectations reasonably founded upon the enormous traffic of a railway, without competition of any kind, connecting two vast systems of railways now in existence of over 80,000 miles in Europe and 15,000 miles in India, with their populations of 200,000,000, and 300,000,000 respectively."

Application has been made to the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country to ascertain the opinions of the mercantile community generally through the recognized medium of those great commercial authorities.

The engineers' reports are alike full and conclusive in all respects, and as being the results of very many years' experience under similar circumstances, and based on precisely analogous premisses, are reliable.

The enterprise may be epitomized in the few words that as urgent necessity is recognized, its practicability, at every moderate cost, established, its approval and support by the foreign States through which it passes assured, its remunerative prospects demonstrated, and its political and commercial benefit to Great Britain, India, and her other colonial possessions in the East indisputable.

The Vienna telegram of your correspondent, which appeared in *The Times* of the 17th ult., clearly defines the Persian view of the subject when stating that "England lost a great opportunity years ago by neglecting to construct a railway through Asia Minor to India. Such a one in British hands would have assured England's supremacy in the East, and have been the most powerful instrument of civilization, for it would have opened up Persia to free foreign trade."

The apprehension expressed that it is now too late is happily groundless. It needs but the decision that it shall be done, and facilities exist now which, if disregarded, may never again recur.

RAISING THE DEAD.

A physician at Denver, Col., has recently been conducting some curious experiments in the transfusion of blood from living to dead animals. The Denver *Daily News* gives the following account of them:—"The subject operated upon was a medium sized terrier dog. It was securely tied, and an incision made in an artery in his neck, by which the animal was bled to death. He certainly passed through all the symptoms of dying, and soon after the last blood issued from the wound his frame became fixed and rigid, and his eyes showed the senseless glare of death. The room was kept at a temperature of 70 Fah., while the dog lay for three hours dead. By this time he had become very stiff and cold. He was now placed in a warm-water bath that was constantly maintained at a temperature of 105, and was continually and thoroughly subbed, and as he became pliant his limbs were gently worked about and his whole body rendered supple. A half pint of hot water was now passed into his stomach through a hard rubber tube that was forced down his œsophagus. When this was accomplished, the mouth of a rubber tube, attached to a bellows, was introduced into his windpipe, and as the bellows were provided with a double valve, by which the air could be withdrawn as well as inhaled, the dog's nose was securely fastened up. A large and powerful Newfoundland dog that had been obtained for the purpose had been tied near by, and now bled, while the attending surgeon proceeded to adjust the transfusing apparatus, and began to slowly inject the live dog's blood into the dead one. Simultaneously, Mr. Armitage began slowly working the respiratory bellows, while I kept rubbing the animal and bending his limbs and body to facilitate circulation. We could not have been more anxious about the issue for our efforts if they had been made on a human being instead of a dumb brute. When a pint of fresh blood had been injected, I could see some change about the eyes of the dog. But no one spoke. One thought was common to all—would life come back? In a few moments more there was certainly a convulsive tremour noticeable in the body. Mr. Armitage, in undisguised excitement said to the surgeon, 'Press the blood.' In a minute or two more the dog gasps and soon attempts to eject the respiratory tube which was accordingly withdrawn. This was followed by gasps and a catching of the breath, while the eyes grew brighter and more natural. The rubbing and blood-injecting were yet applied, and the dog was struggling as if in a fit. But his efforts soon became less violent, and he begins a low whine. A compress was now placed on the artery, and in twenty-two minutes after the first blood was injected he sits up, after having been dead three hours and twenty minutes. The dog then drank a broth that had been prepared for him in case of his revival, and soon got up and walked about. He was furnished with a comfortable bed near the stove, and from this time forward his recovery was so rapid that in two days he was turned out to run the streets. He is now a rugged character in good health with seemingly no bad remembrance of his resurrection. The second case was tested on the second day of December. The subject selected was a calf six weeks old. The details of treatment were similar to the foregoing, except for greater convenience, a hot vapour bath was substituted for the warm water immersion. The calf after being bled to death was left for twelve hours before its resuscitation was undertaken, as it was desirable to see if a longer death interval could be successfully passed over. The fresh blood injected into its circulatory system was drawn from a yearling steer. It required thirty five minutes to restore the calf to life after the transfusion of the first blood. The calf then drank some warm milk, and has since grown and thrives without perceptible interruption or ailment. The next experiment was of a different character, and was made with a view to see if a drowned animal could be restored to life. A small dog was forced under water and drowned. He was then taken out and laid with his head inclined downward to drain his lungs of water, and left for four hours in a warm room. It will be noticed that this was quite a different and more hopeless case than the preceding, as the dog had all his own blood yet in his veins. After an hour in the warm bath, and constant rubbing and working, his veins were opened at three different points to admit of the escape of any blood that might issue from them, and the injecting apparatus was vigorously applied to the arterial system. After fifty minutes of anxious labour, signs of revification were observable. The poor beast whined piteously as life was being once more enthroned within him. Notwithstanding great care was taken of him, he remained weak for several days, but seems now to be in good condition. A fourth case was recently tried, in which the subject was a dog that was strangled and afterwards frozen—as he could not be frozen without strangling—was unsuccessful. After four hours of labour, no signs of returning life were notable. It is believed, however, that this experiment may yet succeed, and the life of a frozen animal restored."

GLENAVERIL.*

"Glenaveril; or, the Metamorphoses," is a poem to be completed in six books, of which the first now lies upon our table, and the second is promised for next month. The publication of a long poem by monthly instalments is an experiment, the success of which depends on the particular degree of merit which the work exhibits. To a thoroughly bad poem it could make no difference. The popularity of a very good one might possibly be increased by it; for each interval would only sharpen our appetite for what was to follow. But a work which is neither the one nor the other is more likely, we should fear, to lose than to gain by this expedient. When we read a poem straight through, all the beauties which it may happen to possess are remembered together, and when we think of it afterwards they crowd upon our minds, to the exclusion of all inferior matter. But passages which might be numerous enough to produce this effect if they were all imbibed in two days, would produce none at all if we got them at the rate of only one a month. As we have read but one book of "Glenaveril," while five still remain to be perused, we are not justified in deciding to which of the three degrees of merit above described "Glenaveril" ultimately will be found to correspond. But we are sorry to be obliged to say that, as far as we can judge at present, the interest and admiration which it inspires are not such as to make us very hopeful of its future.

The plot of the poem is, we presume, intended to be as follows:—Some two or three and twenty years ago were born, on the same night, in the same cottage—in a village in Germany—two boys, one the son of an English nobleman, whose father was killed by a fall from his horse a few hours before the child was born, the other the son of a Lutheran clergyman, who had already been dead some months. We are led to suppose that the two children are unintentionally changed, and that the young German is brought back to England by Lady Eleanor as her own son, while the real young Baron is carried off to another part of Germany to be educated for the Lutheran Church. When the two boys are about twelve years old they are introduced to each other again, and become inseparable friends. Ivor visits Emmanuel in Germany, and Emanuel visits Ivor in Scotland, distinguishing himself both in the hunting field and the deer forest far beyond the young aristocrat, who is dreamy, pensive, and reserved. In due time the latter goes to Oxford, and the former to a German University, and before they meet again Ivor has been introduced to Society and gone through his first season. Neither beauty, nor pleasure, nor yet politics, however, have any charms for him. He attends the House of Lords, and listens to the debates in the House of Commons, and seems only to be looking,

"Adown the abyss
Of some vexed crater, whence perpetual
Rumblings resound, and rank miasmas rise."

And finally rushes off to keep his appointment with his friend at Heidelberg, as the only thing left worth living for. While there he proposes to his friend that they shall go forth into the world together, he bearing Glenaveril's name and rank, and Glenaveril his; and if Emanuel shall discover at the end of three years that he rather likes the position than otherwise, then Glenaveril shall endow him with part of his estates, and convert him into an English country gentleman. Whether the bargain is ratified or not over the bottle of golden Radesheim with the drinking of which the first book concludes, we are not quite sure, nor, perhaps, were the young gentlemen themselves. Whether it was or not, and what came of it, still remains to be told.

That the scheme of the poem affords plenty of scope for invention, and may easily be filled out with much interesting and amusing incident, will hardly be denied. To that much praise Lord Lytton is certainly entitled. In his father's novels the plots are generally speaking, the best parts, and are skilfully and conscientiously developed. We have reason to expect, therefore, a tolerably good story in "Glenaveril," if we get nothing else; and, so far, we have only one objection to take to it. That is, that if the two children were really changed, as we have taken it for granted that they were, the author might just as well have said so outright; and that if they were not, he might have spared himself the hints and suggestions which only convey a false impression.

Of the style and sentiment it is easier to speak, for though these, of course, may either improve or deteriorate as the work proceeds, still there is no reason to suppose that they are likely to do either; and it is perfectly fair to accept the first book as a sample of the whole. It is written in the metre of "Don Juan," and seems in many respects to have been formed on that model. Lord Lytton, perhaps, was scarcely wise to provoke so direct a comparison with a poem which in its own class has few or no superiors. But as he has done so, he doubtless does not fear the consequences, and possibly has a surprise in store for us in the second, third, fourth, fifth, or sixth book. At all events, he has taken the precaution of not raising our expectations too highly by the wit which he has lavished on the first. Of the particular kind of wit which we expect from a serio-comic poem—the piquant phrase, the pointed epigram, the good natured raillery of boyish enthusiasm, and the mockery and the satire for such as are of riper years—"Glenaveril" is almost wholly destitute; nor is the absence of it due to the fact that no opportunity for the display of it occurs in this part of the story. For we are certainly intended to recognise it in the pictures of society to which we have already referred. In a certain kind of declamation however, political and patriotic, the book is more prolific, and the most powerful as well as the most interesting part of it is certainly to be sought in the first sixty stanzas of the third canto, which contain an apostrophe to England and sketches of the principal Parliamentary orators of the present day. But even some of these are marked by considerable exaggeration, and every here and there by what we cannot help calling a tinge of vulgarity. We give some extracts from the sketch of Lord Salisbury, which exhibit both the strength and the weakness of Lord Lytton, better perhaps than anything else in the book.

XIII.

"What stately form, in that historic hall
Now rising as expectant cheer ascends,
Stoops the swayed outline of its stature tall,
And o'er the box upon the table bends
Brows weighty with stored thought about to fall
In unpremeditated speech, that blends
Slow-gathering forces in its wavelike swell?
Behold Cæcilius, and observe him well!

XIV.

"For not yet by the influence or the power
It hath attained can this chief's greatness be
Completely gauged. 'Tis growing still. His hour
Is not yet come. A force mysterious he,
By friends and foes but half-divined. A tower
That, high above their heads, beholders see
Looming aloft in cloudy solitudes:
Their course it points, but their approach eludes.

* * * * *

XVII.

"Tho' born the scion of a House that boasts
Historic title to its rich domains,
Long while about the obscure and bitter coasts
Of that bleak land where Want's chill winter reigns,
The hardest labourer of those struggling hosts
Who daily dig for bread its stubborn plains,
His sad youth toiled; and from its toil hath wrought,
To enrich his manhood, treasures dearly bought.

XIX.

"Philosopher and Paladin in one;
The soldier's courage, and the sage's lore;
A searching intellect that leaves no stone
Unturned on any path its thoughts explore;
A rush of repartee that, not alone
Dazzles, but scathes—like lightning flashing o'er
The loaded fulness of a brooding mind,
Scornful of men, but studious of mankind.

XX.

"Observe his mien. Above the spacious chest
The large Olympian forehead forward droops
Its massive temples, as if thus to rest
The crowded brain their firm-built bastion coops;
And the large slouching shoulder, as oppressed
By the prone head, habitually stoops
Above a word his contemplative gaze
Peruses, finding little there to praise.

XXI.

"And, as the outward, so the inward man,
Larger and loftier than are other men,
To meet their level must contract its span,
And stoop its height. Weak followers, now and then,
While fearless strides the chieftain in their van,
Lag in the rear so far behind that when
The victory else were won'tis lost at last,
Because the baggage-waggons have stuck fast.

XXII.

"As when (ah, woe the day!) with dauntless zeal,
To save Hibernia's garrison, he drew
His trenchant blade, and his proud clarion's peal
To the Freebooters' Camp defiance blew,
What checked the hand? Why sank the lifted steel?
A murmur thro' the host behind him flew,
The baffled chief obeyed the muttered word,
'And in the sheath, reluctant, plunged the sword.'"

We do not mean that this description is too complimentary to Lord Salisbury; that is a question we need not argue on this occasion. But it is grandiose; and overstrained, and marred now and then by what the critics call bathos, which we would rather attribute to want of trouble than to want of taste. Lord Granville as Glaucus, Lord Granbrook, as Gallus, Lord Selborne as Sylvius are, we think, the next best of the patrician portraits. In the House of Commons, Grandævus (Mr. Gladstone) is, of course, the most carefully elaborated:—

LI.

"With what a choice variety of play
The gesture pleases, as the utterance warms,
While changing looks the changeful thoughts obey!
So would Quinctilian have composed his arms,
And so Hortensius might have paused to lay
Finger on palm, ere some new sentence charms
The listening ear with periods rich, that rise
In tones intensely dotting smallest 'i's'!

LII.

"With what electric light the dark eye glows!
From lips still placid with a smile urbane
How smooth the long elaborate prelude flows!
With what a rapture of sublime disdain
The quivering frame the inward passion shows!
Yet, ah!—what memories in the mind remain
Of this grand stage play, when the show is o'er?
Vox et præterea nihil—nothing more!

* * * * *

LIV.

"Not one new truth, not one deep thought, not one
Original fancy, or profound remark!
No gleam of wit that sheds new lights upon
Old commonplaces! not a single spark
Of genius, or creative power! When gone
The living voice, we wander thro' a dark
And tedious labyrinth of words, that say
Nothing the thankful mind can bear away.

LV.

"The man himself, a Chillingworth in creed;
Not his the mind that in its own deep well
Finds Truth, and, trusting her still voice, doth need,
To guide his steps, no noisier oracle.
To-day stout oak, to-morrow bending reed,
According as the wind may sink or swell;
To him the weathercock's a heavenly force,
And its loud rattle regulates his course."

Historicus is good, but we do not think Lord Lytton hits the really weak point of Sir William's oratory. We should not call it exactly coarse, nor yet say that he lowers himself too much to an outside audience. He may be open to both of these charges in some measure. But what robs his speeches of all permanent effect, is what the orator himself is totally unable to conceal—namely, his own absolute indifference to the principles at stake on either side. Mr. Bright is Balbo; Mr. Chamberlain Casca; and so on; but we do not recognise any prominent Conservative in the Lower Valley.

As the work of an acknowledged poet, it is little to say that we have found in "Glenaveril" some good poetry. Lord Lytton has made a name for himself, and belongs to that rank of writers who can afford to have losses. We cannot honestly say the we think "Glenaveril" is likely to increase his reputation. But it will not materially diminish it; and for those who love adroit versification and pretty little bits of word painting, skilfully intermingled with what Mrs. Greenhow used to call "a sniff of the rocks and the valleys," all very good things in their way. "Glenaveril" will be pleasant reading.—*Standard.*

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* "Glenaveril; or, the Metamorphoses." A Poem in Six Books. By the Earl of Lytton. Book I, London: John Murray, Albemarle-street, 1885.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

ALTHOUGH the political situation can scarcely be said to have undergone any alteration since yesterday, the mere fact of such being the case appears to have had a steadying effect here to-day, most of the markets showing a decided leaning towards more pacific views.

At home the commercial indications are certainly not more warlike. Money is quoted ¼ per cent. dearer in the open market, but Consols and French Rentes are unaltered, and although the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ¾ lower, 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper is ⅛ better.

In the Produce markets, Linseed is quoted partially 3d., Rapeseed 6d. to 1s. per quarter higher. Wheat is firmer, but prices come unaltered, except No. 2 Club in London, which is 6d. to 9d. up.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady, and while spot prices were unaltered Americans to arrive were 1-64d. higher. The sales, however, were only 7,000 bales for the day, and it is evidently only the statistical position which compels firmness, not any improvement in the trade. In New York futures were 4 points better, at 11·06 cents per lb. for August shipment.

The Cotton market here is unchanged. European buyers are quite out of the market at present currencies, and the native dealers amongst themselves are unusually devoid of speculative tendencies, the uncertainty regarding politics making them unwilling to risk operating for a rise, whilst the limited extent of supplies prohibits bear sales. Good Broach, native selection, has been offering to-day at Rs. 222. Good Bhownuggurs for to-morrow are nominally Rs. 203 to settle contracts, but for May delivery Rs. 200 is the quotation, Rs. 205 for Fully Good, and Rs. 210 for Fine.

WHEAT has been rather quieter to-day, sellers being more willing to meet buyers, but last night some 2,500 tons of No. 1 Soft White changed hands at Rs. 3-14. To-day there are sellers, but no buyers, at the rate.

SEEDS.—Linseed is firm so far as sellers are concerned at Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 5-14½, but buyers are not very eager, supplies being so liberal. Rapeseed is steady but unchanged.

FREIGHTS are firm all round, owners at home generally holding out for 30s. open charter. Here current rates are as follows :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	27s. 6d.	26s. 3d.
Continent	28s. 9d.	28s. 9d.
Open Charter	27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.	27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.
Havre	28s. 9d.	....
Antwerp	28s. 9d.	....
Trieste-Venice ..	35s.	32s. 6d.

COAL is firmer, and some inquiry for arrivals has been manifested to-day, but still at rates about Re 1 per ton under first cost on the other side, where steamers are difficult to meet with.

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London quoted ¼d. per oz. higher at 49½d., sterling opened with considerable firmness, which has been maintained up to the close of business. An advance of 1-32d. has been established, and at that the banks are more willing to sell than buy, in fact the tendency on their part is to maintain their cash reserves while things keep so unsettled. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 5-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 7 3-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight....	1s. 7 9-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,, ...	1s. 7 7-16d. to 15-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,, ...	2·05¾ to 2·06	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has rather steadied from the depression of yesterday afternoon, on the strength of no further fall having taken place in Consols in London. Fours opened at Rs. 93 sellers, but eventually settled down to Rs. 92⅞, which is the rate at the close. For Fours-and-a-half the nominal quotation is Rs. 97. In Calcutta Reuter quotes Rs. 92¾ and Rs. 95½ respectively.

SHARES are mostly a shade firmer again, although there is no activity apparent. Bank of Bombays are quoted at Rs. 692½. Press companies are quiet but steady. Spinning Mills are occasionally Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5 higher, but as a general rule unaltered.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Alice, 818 tons, Captain Swain, will sail to-day for Colombo in ballast.

THE ship Tam-o-Shanter, 1,522 tons, will sail to-day for New York with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Chupra, 1,432 tons, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE barque Elliot, 1,119 tons, Captain W. A. Mackay, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steam-ship Lamport, 1,572 tons, Captain L. P. Cross, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Lisnacreive, 1,830 tons, Captain Y. William, sailed yesterday for Aden, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Clan McDonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W. Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (2nd Mar), with a general cargo.

THE Ship Royal George, 1,459 tons, Captain J. Gardner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (23d Dec.) with a cargo of 2,075 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzee & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Malda, 1195 tons, Captain M. Farlain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (28th Mar), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Best and 4 children, Mrs. C. Powell, Master Powell, Mr. Isdromenso, Mr. T. Dilby, Mr. Mr. C. B. Lyon, Mrs. Raden, and 4 children.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steam-ship Purulia, 995 tons, Captain Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassorah (10th inst) with a general cargo, and following passengers embarked at Kurachee :—Mr. W. H. Davis, Dr. James T. Mason, Dr. T. Crowe, Mr. C. C. Warburton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Curley, Mr. Pillay, and Mr. Todld. From Bussorah.—Sayled Matren Ally Khan and wives, and 41 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
24	Royal George	Gardner	Cardiff, Dec. 23.
	Clan McDonald (s)	Millar	Glasgow, Mar. 2.
	Purulia (s)	Turner	Bussorah, April 10.
	Malda (s)	Farlain	Calcutta, Mar. 28.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Liscard (s)	Byrne	New-York.
	Rialto (s)...........	Rippett	Hull.
	Abyssinia (s).......	Tice	Kurrachee.
	Chusan (s)	Wyatt	London.
	Lisnacreive (s)....	William	Aden and Dunkirk.
	Lamport (s)	Cross........	Genoa & Marseilles.
	Chupra (s)	Jones	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—

Ship Alice, Swain, for Colombo.
,, Tom O. Shanter, for Newyork.
,, Elliot, Mackay, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday—

Steamer Abergeldie, for Havre.
,, Lancaster, for Port Said.
,, Titania, for China.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Carlisle s—2,2003 cwts wheat, M Munsukdass; 800 cwts bones, Nathoo Easa; 60 tons bones, Edward Bates and Co.

City of Khios s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 80 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 114 bales hemp, L Narranji; 62 cwts myrabolams, J Purshotum.

Hecham s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 320 cwts bones, S Valley Mahomed.

Mary L Burrell s—575 cwts myrabolams, J Purshotum; 200 bales cotton, C Peraj.

Clan Forbes s—4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 2,008 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

Wistow Hall s—1,035 cwts myrabollams, D Ruttonsee.

Asia s—300 bales cotton, J C Bushby; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 875 cwts myrabolams, J Purshotum.

FOR LONDON.

Australasian s—2,370 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 3,999½ cwts linseed and 10,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 225 cwts gum, L Ludha; 6 bales hides, M Coorja; 25 bales hides, H Allarukhia; 32 bales hides, S Mooloobhoy; 230 cwts coir yarn, H S Suleyman Mahomed; 337 cwts olibanum and shells, H Lallji; 1,751 lbs. condiments, D P Batha; 13 bales hides, S Ramajanally; 215 cwts olibanum, A Hussan.

Kemp s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Chrystal Bros.

Chusan s—5 boxes silver coins, C Sorabjee.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—40,00 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Lancaster s—45,800 cwts linseed, Ewart Latham and Co.

Miranda s—1,941 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Kairos s—76,000½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Snchrhona s—1,500 cwts linseed, 27,000 cwts rapeseed, 625 cwts poppyseed and 1,875 groundnuts, Ewart Lathum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton, C Bythell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Abergeldie s—590 cwts horns, 2,000 bales cotton, George Lockhart, & Co; 206 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushley and Co; 500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,800 cwts rapeseed and 800 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Marchioness s—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 8,501 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

City of Manchester s—1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Freary s—180 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 1,520 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medusa s—660 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 1,150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Medusa s—446 bales cotton, Harvey and Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Celtic Monarch s—100 bales cotton, Punnett and Co; 250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 125 bales cotton Harvey and Co.

Prior s—810 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 23,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 960 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 1,155 cwts ginjelly seed, and 7000 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Titania s—250 bales twist, S J Sassoon; 96 bales twist, M Huruckchund; 270 bales twist, D M Petit and Sons.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rhosina —s75 cwts cloves, R Dattoo; 8 cwts ivory, T Jafferbhoy; 16 bales cotton, N B Mody and Co; 8 bales cotton, G Gossiram; 3 cwts horns, Yue Lun Ching.

Titania s—250 bales twist, N B Mody and Co; 29 bales twist, M Huruckchund; 200 bales twist, C Bomanjee; 50 bales twist, the Kaiser S and W Co; 45 bales twist, D T Mooljee; 65 bales twist, T Morljee; 65 bales twist, T Mooljee and Sons; 104 bales twist, S N Talati; 50 bales twist, S G Khaliffa; 149 bales twist, the National S and W Co; 25 bales twist, Thakersey Sosa; 150 bales twist, the Mahalukshumi S and W Co; 200 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 50 bales cotton, M Tan Sookray; 185 bales cotton, K Kalooram; 50 bales cotton, D Ramcoovar; 87 bales cotton, R Rajaram; 175 bales cotton, M Santockchund.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Titania—s 100 bales cotton, C Bomanjee; 285 bales twist, D. M. Petit and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Horn Head—s 400 tbs. dry coppra, Lyon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 25.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

479—Tobin and R.—Hurbum Nursey and others vs. Thackersey Dewraj and others—Little S. F. and N, and Payne G. and S.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

Summary Suit.

129-85—Craigie L. and O.—Robert Ryrie and others vs. Dewji Nanji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

392-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Mariamboo vs. Abdool Rahim, Abdool Ally and others—Payne G. and S., Wadia and G., and in person.—Part head.

358-84—Macfarlane and E.—Narron Bhugwan and another vs. Nanee—Little, S., F. and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

For investigation of pauperism.

In person—Bai Premkure and others vs. Krishnarao Balmookund and another.—Tyabji and D.

In person—Sittabai vs. Ramchundra Moolsett.

In person—Thucker Motiram Hurry vs. Thucker Moorarji Khimji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

446-83—Macfarlane and E.—Appoo Assin and others vs. Halimabu and others—Tyabjee and D.—Part heard.

356-83—Bomanjee and H.—Moosa Hajee Cassum vs. Ismail Haji Cassum and others—Tyobjee and D.

15-81—Balkrishna and B.—Nusserwanji Bomonji vs. Dhurmdas Asanund and others—Tyabji and D., and Macfarlane and E.

439-83—In person—Sooruţram Nawoomul vs. Toolaram Guiramdas and others.—Macfarlane and E.

478-82—Little, S. F. and N.—Navivahoo and others vs. Mulji Purshotum and another—C. A. Winter.

13-84—E. Wilkin—Toolsiram Rukmaji vs. Anna Moreshwar Kunte—Nanu and H.

For further directions and Costs on Commissioner's report.

151-83—In person—Nowrojee Kaikhusroo Rustom Framji vs. Byramjee Jeewanjee Press—Bomonjee and H.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 21.

Walter, Lt., 19th N. I., on leave, from Deesa.

APRIL 23.

Lynch, Major, 1st Grs. N. I., on leave.

Stock, Col., 3rd L. O. Light Cav, on duty, from Neemuch.

Hunt, Col., 5th Bo. Light Inf., on leave, from Mhow.

Heathcote, Lt. Col., 2nd N. Staff R., on leave, from Mhow.

Sparks, Major, 2nd N. Staff R., on leave, from Mhow.

Dowell, Lt., R. A., on service, from Madras.

March, Lt.-Col, W. R. Regt., on duty, from R. Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 24.

Waller, Col., 19th P. J., on furlough, to England.

Turnbull, Surg. Maj., on sick leave, to England.

Tidmand, Lt.-Col., W. Rd. Regt. on promotion to England.

Walter, Lt., 19th N. I., on leave, to Kurrachee.

Hunt, Col., 5th Bo. Light Inf., on M. C., to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 25.

A general meeting of the members of C. Company, Social and Athletic Club, which is now open at Head-Quarters, will be held this day Saturday, the 25th inst., at 5 p.m. All members areurgently requested to attend.

The final competition for the Thorpe Gold Medal will take place at the Colaba ranges on Monday, 27th inst., at 6-30 a.m.

The gold, silver, and bronze medals of the association are to be had at Qr.-Mr. Soundy's. The winners are :—Sergt. Turner, gold medal; L. Corpl. E. Thomas, silver medal; and Sergt. D. J. Sharp, bronze medal winning on the tie against Vol. W. Stephens.

By order,
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

VISITORS to MATHERAN may obtain copies of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* at Messrs. NANABHOY DADABHOY & Co., general Merchants, Main-road Bazaar.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street, has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c

Prices as previously advised, on he two years system

Plain square Piano......	Rs 33 per month	or Rs	75
Sympathetic square	,, 36 ,,	or ,,	82
Semi-grand, on three legs..	,, 66 ,,	or ..	1,37

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

THE Municipal Commissioner of Bombay having, in connection with this Institute offered a PREMIUM of Rs. 300 for the best DESIGNS FOR DWELLINGS, on sanitary principles, suitable for the labouring classes, the Directors have resolved upon coupling, with this premium, the GOLD MEDAL of the Institute.

The following are the conditions :—

1st. The building to be in a block of 4 or 5 stories, and the ground floor to consist of shops, along the road frontage, with a central stone or concrete staircase.

2nd. The rooms to be 15 feet by 12 feet, and 10 feet high. Alternative designs to be sent in with rooms 10 feet by 10 feet, and 9 feet high.

3rd. The designs to be accompanied by detailed plans, estimates and general description.

4th. Economy of construction, Compatible with strength and stability, will form an important element in awarding the premium.

Designs to be sent to the Honorary Secretary distinguished by the Motto, or other Device of the competitor, not latter than 12 o'clock noon of the first day of June 1885. A sealed letter must accompany each set of Drawings, enclosing the name of the owner of the Motto or Device, not to be opened until the result of the competition has been determined.

April 8, 1885.

T. BASHFORD,
Honorary Secretary.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*** AGENTS WANTED."

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highes medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

MR. N. LAZARUS'S
"EUREKA," SPECTACLES
AND EYE-GLASSES
SURPASS PEBBLES OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

BEING entirely free from deleterious elements, the Lenses never tire the eyes or make them ache. They can be used with comfort and satisfaction equally well by lamp or gas-light as by day-light.

Thousands of patients in India can testify to their excellence.

Pamphlet with price-list for mofussil residents free on applicaton.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,

14, Rampart-row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel.	No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROOKING—At Clifton Lodge, Bellasis-road, Byculla, the wife of Mr. F. Brooking, Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HOWARD—SMITH—April 22, Charles Frederick Albert Howard, second son of J. S. Howard, Esq., M.D. M.R.C.S., to Florence Margaret Smith, eldest daughter of J. B. Smith. (English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BOWER—April 16, at Palamcotta, the wife of Robert S Bower, of a son.

DEATH.

ARBUTHNOT—April 8, at Dhudarpar Tea Estate, Jorehaut, Assam, Mr. E. S. Arbuthnot, Manager.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1885.

THE news from London to-day will not go far to remove the anxieties which have prevailed since the middle of the week. The situation, perhaps, does not look so warlike as it did on Thursday, but assuredly it yields but slight promise of a peaceful settlement. The article in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, the substance of which is telegraphed by Reuter, does, indeed, virtually supply the confirmation which was previously lacking to the report that the Russian Government refuses to make further inquiry into General Komaroff's report of the Penjdeh affair. The organ of the Russian Foreign Office dismisses Sir Peter Lumsden's account as having been derived from Afghan sources; it affirms the confidence of the Russian Government in the report of its own officer; and it adds that a polemic on the subject is useless if an understanding between the two Governments is desired. We fear that it is for little more than form's sake that the St. Petersburg paper concludes by expressing a hope that Earl Granville's wish for a peaceful settlement may be realized. If the Russian Government have spoken through their Ambassador in London in the tone in which they have spoken through their accredited newspaper in St. Petersburg, it is no wonder that Mr. Gladstone has characterized the communications which are passing between the two Governments as "correspondence of extreme gravity." We can read in the declaration of the Russian Government an ostentatious intimation that so far as they are concerned the last word has been spoken in a business concerning which the two parties to the negotiation are in a state of hopeless antagonism. The conflict of claims is aggravated by a conflict of evidence, and the conflict of evidence is embittered by a mutual inability to accept opposing versions of events which occurred in the light of day, and in the presence of witnesses on either side who ought to know, not merely what happened, but how to describe it with accuracy and in good faith. The Russian Foreign Office apparently think that they have done enough to discredit Sir Peter Lumsden's narrative when they say that it was derived from Afghan sources. We cannot pretend that if that were so the fact would be without weight. The Afghans have long enjoyed a reputation in the matter of veracity not altogether different from that of the Cretans of old, But we are not as fully dependent upon them for information as the Russian Government would make out. When Sir Peter Lumsden says that the Russians were the aggressors, and that for days they endeavoured to draw the Afghans into the quarrel, he does this on the authority of Captain Yate and other officers engaged in the work of the English Commissioners. General Komaroff's own despatch states that it was by the advice of the English officers that the Afghans refused to withdraw from their position on the Khusk, a statement utterly irreconcilable with the contention that Sir Peter Lumsden is dependent upon the Afghans for his information. It seems as unlikely that both versions can be right as that they can both be wrong. If we need any reason for distrusting General Komaroff's account, beyond the fact that it disagrees fundamentally with Sir Peter Lumsden's, it may be found in the circumstance that the Russian general had to justify his own acts—acts of no small gravity and dimensions. General Lumsden's challenges no deduction on that score.

It is not reasonable to suppose that we are in danger of going to war because there is a hopeless incompatibility between the versions which two generals have given of an attack upon an insignificant post on the edge of the Tuman desert. Such is the case as told in its barest outline. If we go to war it will surely not be because General Komaroff has driven the Afghans merely from Penjdeh, and his Government refuse to recall him. Of the intrinsic insignificance of Penjdeh we have more than once spoken, and by this time there should be small need to show why it would not be worth fighting for. If war should be the outcome of the present controversy it will only be because the Government recognise in the attitude of Russia upon these points the proof of a desire for war. England is so sincerely desirous of peace that in order to avoid war she would be disposed to make concessions in the process of delimitation. The Government have never concealed their rational preference for a pacific settlement of the points in dispute, and if the peace should be broken it will not be because of their intractability in regard to a question of the dimensions of the Penjdeh affair. But if they, in the light of special knowledge, are persuaded that Russia means war, and that in prolonging the controversy she is merely gaining time for the completion of her preparations for war, they will be justified in forcing her to show her hand. Penjdeh may be merely the glove which she has thrown before us by way of challenge—the token of a desire for conflict which no conciliatory effort on our part will satisfy. We are probably not far from the point at which the Government will effectively decide whether negotiations which, on the other side, are not meant to lead to peace can with any profit be continued. If the presumption that Russia is aiming at war should be justified, it is evident that no advantage could be gained by any excessive zeal on our part to continue the negotiations. The sooner they come to an end the sooner Russia would be compelled to throw off the mask. It is scarcely likely that the English Government will prolong the parleyings for parleying's sake. They, no doubt, are in a position to judge of the sincerity of the pleas and rejoinders of the St. Petersburg Chancery. There has been no little candour there in estimating the evidential value of the reports which have come from Sir Peter Lumsden. There should be not less candour in London in estimating the meaning of those protestations in behalf of peace which seem still to emanate from the Cabinet of M. de Giers.

THERE is an important consideration which underlies the question of peace or war which has not received any prominence in the literature of the present complication. If the English and the Russian Governments come to the conclusion that the matter at issue cannot be decided by diplomacy, but must be left to the arbitrament of arms, where and when are the two Empires to fight the matter out with a view to arriving at a decisive settlement? Prince Bismarck clearly discerned the obstacles to a satisfactory war between one Empire, which is unapproachable on the sea, and another, which is well-nigh as unapproachable on land. He pronounced war between England and Russia to be as difficult as a fight between an elephant and a whale. As regards Russia it may be presumed that there are few fire-eaters who believe seriously that as matters stand at present the Muscovite army could find its way to India, and none so sanguine as to believe that the Cossacks could water their steeds in the Thames. They cannot even hope to disquiet us in Walfisch Bay, or in Hongkong. The Russian fleet cannot leave its ports of the Baltic now, any more than in 1854, lest they should be captured. The Black Sea fleet, which was sunk at Sebastopol thirty years ago, has not yet been replaced by vessels which could hold their own against a British squadron for two hours. Russia cannot strike an effective blow at the British Empire in any part of the world. Raids into Afghan territory would not bring England to terms. The misfortunes of a friend and ally never did bring a belligerent Power, which was itself untouched and unmenaced, to sue for peace. Such then is the state of the case with regard to Russia. It must be confessed that things are not very different on the other side. It is not easy to see where England could smite Russia and compel her to sign a satisfactory treaty. Putting aside the chance of forming an offensive and defensive alliance with Turkey, which is on the cards, and would alter the aspect of things, it is not easy to see how we could strike any heavy or decisive blow at such an enemy. As we have no desire to repeat a political blunder which cost us so dear on two former occasions, we shall not send an army into Afghanistan now, unless the Afghans themselves ask for it. The Ameer has stated that in his opinion the old animosities occasioned by our former wars in that country are still so strong that there would be great risk of the Afghans taking sides against us if the British force entered Afghanistan even to co-operate against the Russians. That this fear is not feigned or far-fetched there is good reason to believe. The Government of India have determined to act in accordance with the wishes of the Ameer on this point, and no British force will be sent across the frontier into Afghanistan to seek the Russians, until such time as the Afghans themselves may express a desire for our help. On the side of Afghanistan therefore, for the present, the hope of being able to cross swords with the Russians must be abandoned. The fleet which is already being fitted out in the English ports for the Baltic may indeed proceed to that destination at any time. But no one expects that it will be able to make a greater impression on the impregnable fortresses which guard the ports in that sea, than Sir Charles Napier was able to effect with the combined fleets in 1854. Sir Charles complained bitterly that he was expected to do impossibilities, and that people seemed to think that he should have taken Cronstadt and sailed up to St. Petersburg and even to Moscow. Even the London papers will not expect achievements of this kind in the Baltic now. In the Black Sea Russia would be perhaps more vulnerable, but it is a question whether in the case of Turkish neutrality we could force the passage of the Dardanelles and gain access to that sea. If the neutrality of the Porte be a benevolent neutrality, this initial difficulty might indeed be overcome again, as it was when Admiral Hornby took the British fleet through the straits in 1878. But Russia could stand without much wincing the suppression of her Black Sea trade, spitefully consoling herself for the loss there sustained, by the reflection that in stopping that trade we were depriving our own population at home of an important portion of their food-supply. And so of the stoppage of the Russian trade of the Baltic. The effect of the blockade during the last war was minimised by the export and import of goods through the Russian ports. Since then railway communications have increased the facilities for evading the penalty of war. Such loss as would be incurred by the interruption of the ordinary channels of trade would be, in the case of the Baltic, as in that of the Black Sea, shared by England, who has by far the largest share of Russian trade. So that it would appear that the possibility of doing mutual injury would dwindle down to what the Russian Pacific Fleet could effect against the torpedo-protected harbours of Australia, on the one hand, and what the British fleet could effect against Petro-Paulowski and Vladivostock on the other. War circumscribed by the difficulties, and impossibilities which we have indicated would be very trying to the patience, very unexciting, and very uneventful. It would hardly be worth the price it would cost, the time wasted, and the general interruption of business throughout the world. Therefore it is satisfactory to find that there appears to be still a slight hope that after all there may be no war. Even this slight hope did not appear to exist in London yesterday, but the flicker of it in to-day's telegrams is the more welcome on that account.

WE hear that Sher Mahomed Khanji, the Mahomedan Chief of Palanpur, in Northern Guzerat, has exhibited his loyalty to the British Government in a very practical form. We are informed that he has presented two hundred ponies, which have been approved by Captain Humfrey, Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, who is employed by Government to purchase transport animals. The Dewan intimated his wish to render some assistance to his political officer, Colonel Wodehouse, a week ago. The offer was cordially accepted, pending the orders of Government. Five days after, some three hundred ponies were collected at Palanpur, and from these Captain Humfrey selected a remarkably serviceable lot, many of which are already well on their way to Quetta. The owners of the unpassed ones were each given a small gratuity by the Chief to take them back to their homes. His Highness in the last Afghan war in a similar manner furnished at his own cost two hundred camels. His revenue is, we believe, not large, nor are the resources of his country considerable, and we draw attention to his liberal gift not on account of its intrinsic importance, but because it has been stated that the Russians profess to be rather credulous regarding the genuineness of offers of assistance made to the British Government by its feudatory princes.

THE Mahomedans of India are evidently conscious of the value of self-help in the process of regeneration upon which the more enterprising spirits in the community are bent. Lord Dufferin, both in Bombay and in Calcutta, recommended that principle to them in words of eloquence and sympathy, and the meeting at Hyderabad on Thursday, at which it was resolved to establish a large Mahomedan college in that capital, was a practical and important acceptance of the principle. The meeting was remarkable for many things—not least for the presence of the Nizam in the capacity of president, and for the earnestness with which he commended the movement to the help of his subjects. No small interest attaches to the fact that His Highness is the first Nizam who has presided over a public meeting. This has given prestige to the movement, and a help scarcely less real than the munificent subscription of three lakhs which His Highness has made to the college fund. Even more helpful, in the long run, to the cause of education in Hyderabad is the announcement which was formally made at Thursday's meeting that henceforth no one will be employed in the service of the State whose education is defective. It seems as if, so far as Hyderabad is concerned, there had already been a real awakening amongst the Mahomedans to the value of an element which the community have so long and so grievously neglected.

KING THEEBAW has despatched one of his ministers to India to welcome at the earliest possible moment the Burmese Embassy on their return from Paris. Oo Pow Htoon, of the Foreign Department, who has been deputed for this purpose, was one of the original members of the mission, and came back nearly twelve months ago. He meets the ambassadors on their arrival in Calcutta this morning, and the party leave immediately for Mandalay.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

FORT JAMROOD, APRIL 17.

No notice is ever taken by the garrison of the Fort or by Major Warburton's jezailchis of any battles royal, sieges, or murders on either side of the well-kept road through the Khyber Pass. The principle of non-intervention is carried out with a thoroughness which would delight Mr. Bright and the Manchester school. A well-known Bombay man told me that he had seen the body of a little girl of six, whose throat had been cut because she had run out while at play from her own village into the territory of another village with which there was a feud. A disinterested Pathan from a distant village explained the motive of the murder, which he regarded as an incident which was hardly worth noticing. "Of course, she was killed," said he; "there was an enmity between the villages; her people had no doubt been killing some of the others." "Would you have killed her if you had seen her running across the field?" asked the Bombay humanitarian. "Certainly I would," said the honest mountaineer, "if she were my enemy. Why not?" "Because it was very cruel to kill one so young." "God was good to her," said the Pathan, "it did not hurt her much, a blow killed her at once." This little dialogue gives the very spirit of the denizens of these parts.

The Afridi is, however, sentimental in his moods, and understands what it is to die for love as well as anybody. He has composed a charming and touching air, and wedded it to words of immortal Pushtoo, setting forth the grief of Lakhme, wounded by love, whose heart broke for him. He has thrown his whole soul into this melody, which has become so popular throughout Afghanistan that it is the *Partant pour la Syrie* of the Ameer's kingdom. This air has been adapted for the band of the 30th N. I. by the native bandmaster of that regiment, which is now stationed at Peshawar. At Colonel Waterfield's yesterday, while the Ameer was breakfasting there, the strains of "Lakhme" were heard coming from a shrubbery where the performers were hidden by the foliage, a number of Pathan sepoys singing the words with really admirable voice and pathos. His Highness was wonderfully struck at this unexpected treat, and he asked that the air should be repeated more than once. He was much interested when he heard that Colonel Campbell, of the 30th, had taken considerable pains to get the air with its variations for the band, and that his wishes had been carried out so successfully by the bandmaster. This national melody, while plaintive and touching, has a certain martial rhythm which reminds one of the Marseillaise.

But sweet music and the task of supplying Afghanistan with a national air, do not divert the attention of the Afridi from the active business of life. Last week a representative man of the tribe came quietly in the night up to the wall of the Fort. He climbed to the parapet silently in the darkness, and, waiting until he heard the steps of the sentry at the farthest point of his round, he let off a jezail-full of slugs into the enclosure, badly wounding two horses, but missing the men. The sentry, turning round, saw him leap from the wall, but before he himself got to the parapet the Afridi had disappeared into outer space. Doubtless the villager came into the Fort next morning, with a bundle of wood for sale, in order to learn the amount of success which had attended his enterprise. It is a rule of the Fort that everybody must be within the gates by half-past seven, for the murder of any one remaining outside after that hour would not be a matter of probability, but of certainty.

The Afridis could, if they liked, close the pass to any force of less than three thousand men. They will not do this now, for they are satisfied with the punctuality with which their subsidy is paid by the Government of India. When they were dependent upon the treasury of Kabul for the money, they were often in arrears, and then they closed the pass, or levied toll upon the caravans, according to their own ideas of what was fair. Through their means, and even without their help, the Government of India can close the pass against any threatened irruption, at a day's notice.

The Afridis appear to regard His Highness the Ameer with mixed feelings. When he arrived here on his way to Rawal Pindi, they thought it their duty to fire shots at night into his camp, but took no other notice of his presence in these parts. Now that he is returning to Kabul, they manifest a laudable curiosity to see him, and give him a polite salaam. The three hundred Lancers (1st Bengal) who accompany His Highness to Lundi Khana are not merely to do him honour, but are intended to impress the Afridis with a sense of propriety on the occasion of the passage through their territory of the Kabul ruler.

About a quarter of a mile from the Fort, there has been pitched for the Amir a handsome tent in the Russian style, with stripes of white and dark blue. The interior is lined with pink silk, and there is a sort of porch or shamiana in front which gives the necessary dignity to the whole. The tent was designed by the Ameer himself, and he is very proud of certain structural improvements which he has effected. Instead of the usual double roof and sides, composed of thick double cloth, he has three single canvases with proper spaces, between, which ensure greater coolness; but the principal object of this arrangement is to get rid of the doubled cloth, which is usual in tents as now constructed. When rain falls, the doubled cloth gets saturated, the weight becomes very great, and the carriage of the tent to a new site is a matter of difficulty. The single cloth dries rapidly, and it prevents either of the inner walls from becoming wet. The gain is therefore two-fold: greater equilibrium of temperature within the tent, and a considerable saving in the weight of the material. During a dust storm which occurred suddenly in the course of this afternoon the porch or shamiana, I am sorry to say, disappeared in the twinkling of an eye; but the tent held firm, and was not at all damaged.

Around the Amir's tent, which was this morning the only one on the plain, some hundred other tents were subsequently run up with great rapidity upon the arrival of the Amir's soldiery. The tents were not pitched with any regard to line or street. Wherever there was a chance, the tent was set up, and no time was wasted in making any attempt at symmetry. The horses were picketed beyond the area occupied by the tents, and here it was evident that a hint had been taken from what the troopers had seen in the British camp at Rawal Pindi. When the Afghans first arrived the horses were picketed just as the tents were pitched; wherever there was space for one, one was made fast. Now an attempt is made to put every ten or a dozen horses in some sort of a line, though every such line seems to be at perverse angles with all the rest, so that it is very difficult for a pedestrian to get along without coming within range of the heels of some squad of ill-tempered squealers. The horses are all undersized and indifferent. They would not be let within sight of one of our Native Cavalry regiments.

While making an unofficial inspection of the Amir's camp, a party of officers and your correspondent were privileged to see the manner in which Afghan veterinary science deals with an injury to the shoulder of a horse. A poor beast had fallen and injured his near shoulder, so that he could not get his foot to the ground. He was taken in hand very promptly. His nose was twitched up with an uncompromising thoroughness which left nothing to the imagination. Immediately above the ligature, a sinew was fished out from the flesh, and made fast with a plug of wood, and a piece of cord. That done, an iron skewer was thrust in behind the ear, another sinew was forcibly dragged out, and made fast as before. The shoulder was then considered in a fair way to be cured. The horse was wrapped in a felt, and left to his reflections. The vet who presided at this scientific operation was perhaps the most villainous-looking man in the whole camp, and he was assisted by three men with features as hard and pitiless, and nearly as ugly as his own. The manner in which they held that poor horse by the bleeding nose, which they nearly pulled off, and fished out the tendons of his head, in order apparently to make him forget the pain of his injured shoulder, filled me with horror, and I wished that the president, and the committee, and the active secretary of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, had come with me to Jamrood. As it was, the remonstrance conveyed gently by some of the European officers, in the form of questions as to the latent connection between the wounded shoulder and the tortured head, was quite thrown away. The Afghan veterinary said that was the way to cure the shoulder, and he did not consider it necessary that he should say anything more. I confess that if the Amir had come out, and chopped off the head of the vet, and the heads of his three assistants, I should not have felt any indignation at such an exercise of despotic authority. The world would have been rid of four men who are belied by their looks if they are not the biggest villains in Asia. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of His Highness' army, Gholam Hyder, came up, and casting a glance at the horse and his friends, and seeing that all was being done *secundum artem*, passed on with us to inspect the Amir's screw guns.

To these guns, of which a battery is here, alongside of the battery just presented by the Government of India to the Amir, the artillery officers who examined them gave high praise. They were excellently constructed, the finish perfect, and no sign of carelessness was perceptible anywhere. The order was given to the Afghan gunners to unscrew a gun. They crowded about it in a manner which would have made an English officer use strong language, and they incommoded one another to a certain extent—which accounted for the fact that the gun, instead of being unscrewed in thirty seconds, was about two minutes in yielding to their strongly applied pressure. If the Russians were potting at them all this time? said an officer who was looking on. All the same, the Amir has screw guns made in his own arsenal, which are apparently every whit as good as our own. Gholam Hyder showed the Kabul-made shells and fuses, which were very faithful reproductions of those used in British India. He seemed to have a practical acquaintance with details, and was obviously satisfied that the munitions of war which he handled could stand criticism.

Not only the Amir, but all those who accompanied him on this important journey to India, appear to have been considerably impressed by the spectacle of Anglo-Indian civilisation. They will no doubt carry back with them many useful ideas which may be turned to account hereafter, and give an impetus, however slight, to progress in Afghanistan.

Mr. Miller, of Calcutta, goes part of the way up the pass with His Highness to give a last touch to a third set of teeth which has been provided against emergencies in remote Kabul, where no dentist has ever settled. And here let not a false spirit of patriotism refuse to record that wherever Russian railways have penetrated Central Asia, there Russian dentists have come and replaced the lost grinders of Turkoman age or decay. But I doubt if any of them get the princely fee which the Amir has bestowed, with a Persian certificate of the most flattering kind, on Mr. Miller. The honorarium, was ten thousand rupees! I only hope that Mr. Stephens, the Bombay dentist who assisted Mr. Miller in the job, will get half the money.

The Amir starts for Ali Musjid to-morrow, and will go on by easy stages to Lundi Khana. Once he is in his own territory, and no longer attended by Colonel Waterfield and Mr. White King and the escort, he will proceed by double marches to Kabul, which he will reach in twelve days. He has given no intimation to any one, English or Afghan, as to the course he will take in regard to Russian aggression. He keeps his own counsel, and forms his own plans, consulting no one, confiding in no one. He is evidently not depressed by this habitual isolation; he always speaks as if his mind and conscience were quite at ease. His *bon hommie* is not very expansive, but it is always on view; even his gout does not seem to really ruffle his temper. I hope his subjects will have the shrewdness to appreciate the service he has done his country by establishing on a firmer basis the alliance of Afghanistan with India. The visit to this country which closes to-day, will certainly fill an important page in Afghan history.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

THE following is a copy of a telegram which was despatched on the 15th instant by the Bombay Presidency Association to the *Daily News*, London :—

"This Association during the present political crisis has received from all parts of the country strong and universal assurances of sympathy with England. The feeling of the Indian Princes and people was never more loyal. All the principal Indian Princes, including Kashmere, Holkar, Mysore, Scindia, the Gaekwar, and the Nizam, have voluntarily offered their cordial co-operation. People everywhere are showing enthusiasm with British rule against Russian aggression. Native volunteering advocated everywhere, and by the whole of the native press. Offers have been made to the Viceroy by four hundred principal natives of the Bengal Presidency, consisting of zemindars, barristers, officials, and graduates, to enlist. In the Madras Presidency enlistment has already commenced. A similar feeling is manifested in Bombay, Poona, and elsewhere. The unprecedented manifestation is everywhere regarded as a striking justification of the policy of the Royal Proclamation as carried out and brought home to the people during Lord Ripon's administration.

"This Association gave Lord Reay an address of welcome which, while pointing out the necessity of various internal reforms, unreservedly expressed confidence in and attachment to the British Government."

TELEGRAMS.

THE FRANCO-EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

SUSPENSION OF CONSULAR RELATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, FRIDAY.

The dispute between the Egyptian and French Governments in consequence of the suppression of the newspaper the *Bosphore Egyptien* has entered upon a serious phase.

The term of forty-eight hours allowed by the French Government for the Egyptian Government to rescind the decree of suspension having expired without the French demand being complied with, the French Consul-General has been ordered to suspend official relations with Egypt. The Consulate has consequently been closed, and M. Camille Barrere leaves Egypt to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

CAIRO, APRIL 24.

The French Consul-General has had an interview with the Khedive

In accordance with instructions received from the French Government, diplomatic relations have been broken off between the two countries.

The Consul-General left here to-day.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE ITALIANS AT MASSOWAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, APRIL 24.

It is reported that the rebels have attacked the Italian outposts at Massowah, and that the Italians lost severely.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CRISIS.

STATEMENT BY MR. GLADSTONE.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 23.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article to-day stating that Sir Peter Lumsden's account of the Penjdeh affair is derived from Afghan sources, and that the Russian Government relies upon the report furnished by General Komaroff. The article adds that a polemic on the subject is useless if an understanding between the two Governments is desired. The article concludes by expressing a hope that Earl Granville's wish for a peaceful settlement may be realized.

LONDON, APRIL 24.

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph to-day stating that the only hope of maintenance of peace between England and Russia is in a possible arrangement for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, and that it is not yet altogether without hope that the correspondence between the two countries may lead to an understanding.

APRIL 23, MIDNIGHT.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that the Government was now engaged in correspondence of extreme gravity with Russia, and that it was therefore inexpedient to make any statement to the House upon the subject at present.

SUPPOSED DYNAMITE EXPLOSION AT THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

An explosion, supposed to have been caused by dynamite, took place to-day at the office of the Secretary's Department, Admiralty. Mr. Swainson, the Assistant Secretary, was seriously injured.

LATER.

Sir Vernon Harcourt, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the dynamite placed in Mr. Swainson's room was of a small quantity, and that the damage done was slight.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A NATIVE PRINCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, APRIL 23.

The death of Prince Bhagvatsingjee, the second son of H. H. the Maharaja, has cast a gloom over us all here. Whilst driving on Tuesday evening on the Gadechi road the horses shied, and the poor prince was thrown out of his carriage and received serious injuries, from which he did not rally. He was a sharp intelligent young boy, seven years of age. Business was suspended out of respect to the memory of the deceased.

I hear that the third prince, who was also in the carriage with his brother, was thrown out, but received, fortunately, no injuries.

MAHOMEDAN COLLEGE FOR HYDERABAD.

SPEECH BY H. H. THE NIZAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, APRIL 24.

An influential public meeting was held at the public gardens yesterday afternoon to consider proposals for establishing a Mahomedan college at Hyderabad.

His Highness the Nizam presided, and the Minister, the Resident, and several of the notabilities here were present. The meeting was held in a large shamianah in and outside which about five hundred seats were provided. On a raised daïs covered with yellow cloth three seats were placed for His Highness, the Minister, and Mr. Cordery.

The Resident and Minister arrived at about six o'clock, and the Nizam a little later.

The proceedings were opened by His Highness reading a speech in Hindustani, in which he said it was the first time in the history of Hyderabad that a Nizam had attended a public meeting, and especially one held for a purpose like the present, viz., for considering proposals for the education of his countrymen. He said he had great pleasure in presiding on an occasion like this, especially as he himself had partially received the benefits of education. He expressed regret that he had not drank deep at the fountain of learning. He then drew a vivid picture of the present low state of the Mahomedans, especially in Hyderabad, and earnestly impressed upon them the necessity of exerting themselves to acquire knowledge and learning. He further said that in future no employment would be given in the State to those who were not well educated. His Highness read his speech very fluently, without any nervousness, and in a clear distinct voice, so that it was heard by almost all. He spoke feelingly and well, and made a great impression on the audience

Then followed the Minister, who in his usual felicitous way made an *extempore* speech, and carried the audience with him. He spoke for about twenty minutes, giving a history of past Mahomedan greatness and learning, their present low state, and the measures that should be adopted for their amelioration. His speech was enriched with apt quotations from the old Persian poets.

Then followed the speech of the day, that of Mr. Mehdi Ali, the Political Secretary, who spoke for about three-quarters of an hour and entranced his hearers with his power, pathos, and eloquence. His speech went straight to the heart of the audience, and he was repeatedly and loudly cheered.

Resolutions were moved and adopted for establishing a Mahomedan college mainly by subscriptions. A committee was also appointed for that purpose. Subscription lists were then opened, the Nizam subscribing three lakhs, besides giving Rs. 500 a month; the Minister, Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 100 a month; others followed, and a very large sum was subscribed on the spot.

His Highness was loudly cheered when he said that the Government would render the college every support and assistance.

The meeting broke up at about eight in the evening. There were about seven hundred people present, Mahomedans predominating, with a sprinkling of European ladies and gentlemen and a few Parsees.

It was proposed to light up the grounds with the electric light, but owing to some hitch in the machinery this was not done.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, APRIL 24.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been flat.

Good Fair Dhollera .. .. 4⅞d.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ ,, ,,	76
3 ,, Consols for account	95⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	97
4½ ,, French Rentes	108¼
Bar Silver	49½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £17,200,000, increase £500,000.

Bills discounted £21,500,000, increase £100,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £25,900,000, increase £300,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 48 per cent.

Arrivals—River Indus and Inflexible.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 24.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, interrupted. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Teheran route interrupted beyond Jask. Restoration expected on the 26th.

Turkish route still interrupted beyond Bushire.

Anglo-American Company's cable Brest-St. Pierre still interrupted.

Zanzibar-Mozambique cable still interrupted.

Mail for Mozambique leaves Zanzibar to-day.

ACCORDING to a statement in the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, which we believe to be correct, Dr. Peterson, Mr. Hathornthwaite, and Mr. Macmillan have each sent in a statement to the Government, in which they set forth their claims to the post of Director of Public Instruction in preference to an outsider.

PLANS are now being worked out at Simla for the temporary broad-gauge railway up the Bolan to Mach. The gradients will be very steep, and one winding station at least will be necessary.

THE estimated expenditure to the end of August on war preparations in India, if continued on the present lines, will, the Allahabad paper understands, be in excess of three-and-a-half crores. "The provision for this will probably be made by curtailment of expenditure on railways, and by a special loan. As we have already said, there is no intention to impose extra taxation this year."

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. will not leave Lucknow for the hills as previously arranged, but has postponed his departure to a date not fixed.

THE London correspondent of an up-country paper writes:—"We learn, and on such good authority that there can be no reason for doubting the report, that Turkey has refused the friendly overtures which Russia made to her in the event of a war with England. Some accounts state that the Porte has declared for an attitude of neutrality in the event of a Russo-English war, but others go on to declare that an *entente cordiale* between ourselves and the Yildiz Kiosk is in course of conclusion. Should this rumour prove true, what an irony of fate it will be for the author of the pamphlet on the Bulgarian atrocities!"

A GOOD deal has been written about submitting the Afghan frontier question to arbitration. It may therefore be interesting to know what a member of the Cabinet thinks of that particular way of settling and adjusting disputes. In a recent speech at Manchester, Lord Rosebery said with great humour:—"We are the nation who have urged arbitration upon the world. We have entered upon several arbitrations, and I think these have, without any exception, been all given against us. I do not know why that should be. I do not know if it is that we are always in the wrong. It is very likely that we are always in the wrong, but it is not a position that a member of the Government in this country can take up that we are always in the wrong. When I recollect that we had to pay three millions of money under the Alabama claims, which the Americans have been totally unable to find any recipients for, I confess that I am rather sceptical as to the merits of that method of proceeding."

THE little episode with Turkey in connection with the Egyptian Convention, a London correspondent remarks, has caused much amusement. The Sultan came very near wrecking the whole thing. He refused at the last moment to give his signature to the agreement, though Mr. Gladstone had stated to the House that his assent had been obtained. The reasons for the demur were that inasmuch as the Convention provides for the payment by Egypt of the Alexandrian indemnities, the signature of it by the Sultan would be a recognition of the justice of the bombardment of that city, a concession which the Sublime Porte feared would produce a bad impression throughout the Mussalman world. A deadlock ensued, and the signature of the Sultan was only obtained by the presentation of an ultimatum that, if the Convention were not signed within forty-eight hours, Egypt would cease to be an integral part of the Ottoman dominions. This had the desired effect, and it is very satisfactory now to know that all traces of the little irritation between the two Powers have been removed.

MR. NEY ELIAS, officiating Political Agent, has been posted as British Joint Commissioner to Ladakh. "Had Mr. Elias been appointed to represent British interests at Kashgar or Yarkand," the *Englishman* says, "the news would have been more welcome. The time has surely come to reconsider the decision lately arrived at by the Home Government that Kashgaria lies beyond the area of British influence. The fact that Mr. Elias is again available for the service is an additional reason for raising the question, which will be settled probably by Russia quietly annexing all that is worth having of Kashgar territory."

THE establishment of a parcel post between India and the United Kingdom has finally been decided upon. A Calcutta paper learns with satisfaction that the idea of introducing a value-payable parcel post has been abandoned. "There was always, of course, a possibility of exaggerating the evil effects which such an arrangement was capable of exercising upon private enterprise in India, but it is better, at least, that a risky experiment should not be tried. The case was not a strong one when the chief argument in its favour was that the practical effect of the reform would be a matter of no consequence one way or the other."

A FEW musters of the new tea of the season have arrived in Calcutta, and, on the whole, a local paper says, show fair quality; but it is too early yet to make any comparison with previous years. The weather generally is reported as being very favourable for manufacture, but hailstorms have occurred in both the Darjeeling and Cachar districts. The damage done has not been serious.

THE sale of the Moorshedabad jewels began on Monday, and though the prices did not run so high as was expected, five lots fetched an aggregate sum of over Rs. 20,000. The principal sales on Tuesday brought in altogether some Rs. 70,000, one diamond necklace alone realising Rs. 20,000.

FIVE years ago the local bar of the Central Provinces comprised four barristers, two attorneys, and sixty-nine pleaders. Now it comprises eight barristers, one attorney, and eighty-five pleaders. Seeing that the bar is kept well employed, it is difficult to resist the conclusion either that the legal wants of the Central Provinces must have been sadly neglected in former years, or that litigious spirit is greatly on the increase. The suits amounted last year to 101,193. It may be noted that 7,283 of these are cases under the Tenancy Act, but it is satisfactory to learn that the steady rise of litigation in the Central Provinces can be traced to railway extension and the development of trade.

DURING the month of March last 394 emigrants left the port of Calcutta for Natal, of whom 331 were Hindus, and 63 Mussulmans.

MIRZA MURAD ALI, whose death was lately announced, had a most remarkable career. His real name was Mitford, and his father was a missionary living many years ago at Rajkot in the Bombay Presidency. Young Mitford embraced Islam, and entered the service of a native Chief, the Jam of Bhownuggur. Only a year ago he was received into the Roman Catholic Church. Versatile and adventurous, he is best known as the writer of *Lalan the Bairagon*, a stirring historical romance, which is generally regarded as the work of a native—a supposition which is borne out by the intimate knowledge of Indian life which it displays.

THE introduction of pure water and the improvement of the drainage system in Calcutta had the effect for a time of greatly decreasing the mortality from cholera. From the *Journal of the Calcutta Health Society*, it appears that the annual deaths from cholera sank at once, on the introduction of the pure water in 1870, from 3,410 to 1,075. In 1871 the cholera mortality still further decreased to 808. This rate, however, was not maintained, and the average mortality of the disease, 1871-1881, was 1,696. In 1881, however, cholera took a fresh start, which it has since maintained. The cholera deaths for the succeeding years have averaged 2,084, and the mortality for particular periods and localities is quite unrivalled, except in periods before the water system was introduced. In April, 1884, for instance, the cholera mortality amounted to over 800, and the ratio for particular wards ranged for a time as high as 64 and 67 in the thousand, rates really almost unprecedented.

THE Government at Mandalay is said to be devising a scheme of constitutional government, which includes a House of Representatives. A Rangoon correspondent says that the idea was discussed a short while ago before the King and Ministers for about twelve hours, and so seemed to commend itself that the King requested a draft scheme to be submitted to him. The Kinwoon Mengyee is said to be the originator, he having, it will be remembered, attempted to govern the country on a similar plan at King Theebaw's accession. "It is not believed," says the correspondent, "that the experiment will be seriously tried, or that, if tried, it will be more successful now than before, as, in addition to the Queen and priesthood being opposed to the scheme, it is hardly conceivable that King Theebaw will consent to a diminution of his despotic powers. It may, however be regarded as a practical admission by the Ministers of the necessity of radical remedies for the very ill condition of the country. A serious feature of the scheme is the proposal to establish a paper currency. Ignorant as the Burmese are of the true principles of political economy, the alluring prospect of raising money by paper may only lead to the further ruin of the country."

ZEBEHR PASHA and his two sons have now been lodged at the summer residence of the Governor of Gibraltar. The Vienna *Politische Correspondenz* circulates an extraordinary story which one might disregard, but for the fact that very often some good Cairo news finds its way to the Austrian capital. It asserts that one of the emissaries sent by Zebehr to Khartoum acted a chief part in the traitorous intrigues which led to the downfall of the place; and it goes on to say that this man took a personal part in the murder of General Gordon, as an act of revenge on the part of Zebehr for the execution of one of the latter's sons by General Gordon in the Soudan some years ago.

CRISES seem to be the order of the day. They have got one now in Denmark, of all places. The facts of the case are very simple. King Christian has for nine years governed the country with a Ministry which cannot command a majority either in the popular Assembly or out of it. The King has been repeatedly petitioned to dismiss them, but has refused to do so. The popular Assembly has now declined to vote a budget until the Ministry is turned out of office, and the King has declared his intention of issuing a provisional budget, which he has the power to do. At present the government of the country is at an absolute deadlock.

"A RUSSIAN," taking exception to an article in the *Economist* on "The financial weakness of Russia," writes:—

"The yearly interest on the foreign loans of Russia, which only may concern her European creditors, is far below the £20,070,000, which you give as the charge of the Russian Debt in 1883. In the last financial statement laid before His Imperial Majesty by the Minister of Finances the amount paid on the foreign loans, including interest and amortization by drawings, during the past year of 1884 was, on loans, 34,588,552 roubles; on railway obligations, 34,464,929 roubles, making altogether 69,053,481 gold roubles, which at the exchange of 38d. per rouble, will make £10,933,467 16s. 6d. But against the interest on railway obligations must be put down the payments received from the various railway companies, as their contribution towards the Government guarantee. Last year these amounted to 14,242,358 paper roubles, or at the current exchange of 25d., equal to £1,483,578 19s. 2d., which has to be deducted from the previous aggregate sum, leaving £9,449,888 17s. 4d, which has to be provided yearly by the Russian Government. I completely agree that this is a considerable sum, still not so large that such a country as Russia will find difficult to pay, even during war, to honour her obligations towards her foreign creditors, who may rest assured that they will receive their dividends and payment for the drawn obligations as punctually as in time of peace."

On this communication the editor of the *Economist* remarks:—

"If our correspondent had told us where Russia, who is unable to pay her way in time of peace, is to get the money with which to carry on an enormously expensive war, and also keep up the payment on her debt, his assurances would have carried more weight."

MILITARY NEWS.

COURTS-MARTIAL.—Gunner G. Wakeland, North Irish Division R. A., was charged with using insubordinate language to his superior officer, and also with conduct contrary to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days.—Gunner Thomas Discoll, 9th Battery 1st Brig. Scottish Division R. A., was charged with absenting himself from the Camp from 31st March to 4th April, and pawning a pair of boots to one Sukaram Tuckaram for the sum of Rs. 2. The court found him guilty, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. These findings were approved by General Stanley Edwardes, C.B., Commanding the Bombay District; but taking into consideration Wakeland's previous good conduct, he has remitted 28 days of the imprisonment awarded in his case.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

THE Opera Bouffe Company will be leaving Bombay at the end of the week. Theirs has been a very successful, if brief, season among us, and it is perhaps to be regretted that they cannot stay longer in Bombay. They give their farewell performance to-night, and play "The Pirates of Penzance"—an opera which for sprightly music and quiet humour is not excelled by any of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan's joint productions. We understand that special efforts have been made to present the opera in a fitting manner.

THE ENLISTMENT OF CAMP FOLLOWERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see that in your second article on this subject you recognise the necessity for some caution in accepting the allegations of "Rusticus" and others as to the "violence and high-handedness perpetrated" in enlisting coolies for service. The existence of the scare to which you have drawn attention, not only in Surat, but in most other districts, is undoubted; and it is perhaps natural that you should suppose it must have some foundation in fact. But for "Rusticus," who professes to be intimately acquainted with the villagers themselves, there is no excuse whatever.

I could tell you of one district where the scare is very prevalent, in which up to the present time the local officials have not succeeded in obtaining a single recruit, and in which therefore they may fairly be acquitted of having exercised any undue pressure. I could tell you, again, of one of the best known parts of the enlightened district of Ahmedabad where any story savouring in the least degree of official high-handedness is pounced upon with avidity by the local press. Yet even there a party of sportsmen recently found this same scare a very real obstacle in the way of obtaining beaters. In neither of these cases at all events can responsibility for the existing state of things fairly be fixed on the shoulders of mamlatdars or chief constables.

The fact is that this scare about compulsory military service is no new one. It prevailed strongly, and in the very districts to which your correspondent now calls attention, at the time of the last Afghan War. I have tried hard but unsuccessfully, both then and now, to trace it to some definite source; and I believe it to be simply one of those extraordinary rumours of apparently spontaneous generation (or rather, perhaps, bred by a fertile imagination out of dense ignorance) which are so common among the lower classes of natives. Any one who remembers the marvellous stories which are periodically circulated as the census year comes round will have no difficulty in believing this. It is all very well to tell district officers to "take steps for disabusing people's minds" of such fears; but if you, sir, were yourself a district officer you would know how much more easily the thing is said than it is done. Nor is the task rendered easier by the senseless clamour of so-called philanthropists, who lay themselves out to gain the ear of the people, and exercise their perverse ingenuity in misrepresenting to them on every possible occasion the motives and intentions of their rulers.

22nd April. X.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your comments in your issues of Saturday and Monday last on my letter, and Mr. Sheppard's reply thereto, led me to make further inquiries into the matter, which more than confirm the truth of my former statements. I don't know, therefore, what reason you may have for asserting that the three men named in my letter were apparently not deported against their own will. The pay-roll may, indeed show that they had drawn a portion of their pay in advance. But that does not prove that they were willing to be deported; for they may have drawn their pay under coercion, or from sheer necessity to buy food, seeing that they are a class of people who live from hand to mouth, and probably had not much money about them when taken. And, as a matter of fact, when the men's parents and families went to see them at the Jalalpoor thana, and the men pleaded that they (the parents and families) would starve in their absence, the local officer was only too glad to offer to advance them a month's pay each, to give a legal aspect to their arrest; but they refused to take any money, and requested to be allowed to go home. I am told that some had money actually thrust on them, *i.e.* forcibly put in their pockets, or tied to the tail of their dhoties. It is, indeed, not very easy to account for their silence in Bombay.

But for all that there is not a shadow of doubt in my mind, and in the minds of those who know the people in these parts, that not only the men whose cases I have cited, but the majority of the labourers deported from this district, were deported against their own will, and in spite of the tears and entreaties of themselves and their families. The parents of the three men named in my letter were summoned to the thana of Jalalpoor on Tuesday last, and their depositions were taken and recorded, when they repeated the tale of woe they had told me. Moreover, no one who knows these people and their habits will ever believe that they could be persuaded to leave their homes and go to distant parts, even for the handsome remuneration of Rs. 10-8 per month. And your own admission that a misapprehension as to the nature of the services required of them by Government existed in their minds renders their voluntary enlistment in the highest degree improbable.

You seem to think that if the people knew the nature of the service they were required to do, they would enlist willingly. Allow me to disabuse your mind here; I know, and the Government officers in these parts also know, or at least ought to know, that, however light the nature of the services required of them might be, they would not willingly leave their homes. If therefore Government require a large number of camp followers Gujerat ought to be the last place for them to go to for recruits, and their officers the last to be employed for the purpose. The people of Gujerat (I mean the lower classes among them) are proverbial for their sulkiness and obstinacy, and the officers well knowing the nature of the material they have to deal with, are more apt to resort to violence and terrorism than to persuasion. "Gandi Gujarat, águ sen lát aur pitchu sen bát" is their motto—which aptly shows their mode of dealing with these people. I think therefore that the best and easiest way of obtaining camp followers would be the employment of recruiting agents, and the present would be the best opportunity to try the experiment.

In conclusion, I am glad to report that all coercion has now ceased. And you, sir, have rendered valuable service to the cause of liberty, justice, and humanity by readily taking up the cause of the poor and the oppressed, and by early drawing the attention of the authorities to a practice which, if it had not been nipped in the bud, would have become very mischievous in its effects. To you therefore are due the best thanks of the community at large.

Gujerat, April 23. RUSTICUS.

A WARRANT OFFICER'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Warrant officers are, I presume, like all other human beings entitled to the indulgence, granted furlough out of India principally for the benefit of their health. A warrant officer of some years' standing, on returning to Bombay after recruiting his health in England for about two years, was immediately confronted with the official intimation that he was suspended from duty, pending inquiry into certain alleged irregularities said to have existed previous to his proceeding on furlough, and for which he is, it appears, at present held responsible.

Whatever may be the nature of these irregularities, or the cause of delay in disposing of this unfortunate warrant officer's case, it is true that he has now been a prisoner (or at all events in suspense) for the long period of four months, and it would be interesting to know the reason why, as it is presumed there must be a reason. It is perhaps not within the knowledge of those highest in authority that, in addition to the degradation he is undergoing, the warrant officer and his family have pecuniarily been reduced to such a low ebb that they have latterly had to be rationed by the Commissariat Department.

It is surely penny-wise and pound-foolish to give a man two years' leave for the benefit of his health, and on its expiration to confine him to his quarters and half starve him for four months. The worry and anxiety the poor fellow has doubtless endured and is still enduring, no one but himself and his family can realize. There are no doubt those who can, if they choose, explain why the warrant officer in question is subjected to such a long term of bodily and mental suspense, and how much longer the uncertainty of his ultimate fate is to be allowed to stare him in the face. It is to be hoped that he is not, meanwhile, suffering for the omissions and commissions of others.

SYMPATHY.

THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A sad and discouraging experience urges me to preface this letter with an appeal unusual for letters of this kind. I do not think you will be so unkind as to do injustice to this letter by totally discarding it, or by consigning it to the waste-paper basket, merely because it is written by a student.

You will, perhaps, surmise, sir, what I allude to. I need not tell you that I have a word to say in connection with the letter that appears in your to-day's issue under the heading "University Curriculum." The gist of that really useful, instructive, and not less amusing letter can be described in a few words—that the present University system stands in sore need of a speedy and sweeping change.

Your correspondent says in conclusion:—"It is hoped, therefore, that the advocates of reform in the University curriculum will pay great attention to the means of imparting a perfect knowledge of English before proceeding to determine the higher subjects to be taught to them."

I beg leave to treat here the question of "means of imparting a perfect knowledge of English." In this letter I want to confine myself to the University Entrance Examination. You, sir, need not be told what subjects are required for this examination. Now for our present purpose, leaving everything else, I should like to say a word or two by way of suggestions as regards examination in English.

First, that students for the Matriculation Examination should have, as in our Arts colleges, two prescribed text-books in English, one prose and one poetry.

Second, that the question paper in English should be divided into two parts, one for the test of things in the texts and another for general knowledge, as at present.

Third, that the prescribed texts should be availed of in another way, viz., in oral examination.

Fourth, that, as the easiest way to sound the abilities of a candidate in English, it should be laid down by the University authorities as an inviolable and invariable rule that examiners in English should devote at least five minutes, if not more in making candidates talk to them.

Bombay, April 21. R. B. M.

THE NAVAL WAR OF THE FUTURE.

SOME weeks ago we gave an abstract of an article from the pen of M. Gabriel Charmes on the "Warships of the Future," and to the March number of *Revue des Deux Mondes* he now contributes a sequel, discussing the conditions and consequences of the Naval war of the future. "In the distant past," M. Charmes remarks, "there was but one type of vessel, the line-of-battle ship: one fire-arm, the cannon; and one motor, the wind. Then came a great revolution. The sailing vessel was abandoned for the steamer, and shortly after this a still more important invention, the torpedo, was given to the world. No more victories are to be gained by a favourable wind, the only advantages of the present time being numbers and speed. Since the invention of the screw steamer The Empire of the Sea has become an empty word, a senseless expression. The greatest victories can no longer assure the sovereignty of the ocean. After Aboukir and Trafalgar England could close our ports from Cadiz to Antwerp, and from Gibraltar to Naples; she could incessantly threaten our coasts with disembarkments such as those of Quiberon and Walcheren, surprise our cruisers, destroy our privateers, separate our colonies from the metropolis, take possession of them one by one, and monopolise the trade of the world in hunting down our trade without pity. We had no fleet left, and that of England was more powerful than ever. . . . . . The times have changed. At present the blockade—strict, effective, real in all its points—of a littoral like that of France, for instance, is not only beyond the forces of the English fleet, but of all the European fleets together." Steam has also crushed the blockader, and the torpedo-boat will do the same with the ironclad. War waged on the line-of-battle principle will be superseded by war of privateering. Hence the great question of the future will be, not who has the greatest array of line-of-battle ships, but who possesses the strongest and swiftest fleet with which to prey on the enemy's commerce. Italy, Germany, and all the rest of European nations are awakening to the importance of colonies across the sea. "Britannia [says our French critic] no longer rules the waves,—far from it. In case of war all England's rivals, all the small ambitious nations, will be eager to act towards Great Britain as she acted towards America at the time of the rebellion. They will fall pell-mell upon her as a prey, each to tear-off a shred. If a war should last any time, her ruined shipowners will be obliged to place their vessels under a foreign flag, and when the change is complete, when the current of commerce runs in other directions, what reason is there to expect that it will turn again towards 'that foggy isle in the midst of a troubled sea' which for long years, owing to the marvellous genius of its inhabitance, and still more marvellous luck, has monopolised the wealth of the world?" All future naval wars will be fought out by torpedo-boats and swift gunboats of 20 to 25 knots speed, carrying 14-centimètre cannons. His gunboat he would arm with only two heavy guns, but with as many Hotchkiss guns as possible. As for the torpedo-boat, it should have a ram and carry two torpedo tubes with three torpedoes for each tube. M. Charmes would send all his torpedo-boats into action in couples. One class, the attacking torpedo boat, would be armed solely with the torpedoes; their mission is exclusively to attack large ships. For the protection of the attacking torpedo-boat M. Charmes would give it a consort which he calls the torpedo-boat of defence, and whose function will be to drive off hostile vessels in order to keep the road clear for its companion in war. This torpedo-boat has no tube and no Whitehead torpedo. Its armament is composed of three or four Hotchkiss guns and a fixed torpedo projecting from its bow which will serve to blow-up a boom or to tear open a projecting net, or even should the opportunity offer, to blow-up a vessel. Both torpedo-boats would have powerful rams. M. Charmes would only have cruisers and swift despatch-vessels as transports and tenders for his ideal pet small craft,—a vessel of the 'Mytho' type, used as a torpedo carrier, would suffice as a naval base for four gunboats, eight torpedo-boats of attack, and eight torpedo-boats of defence. Each gunboat would carry 45 to 50 men, each attacking torpedo-boat 14, and each defending torpedo-boat 18. This would be a maximum of 460 men for the 20 vessels; an equal number should be on board the transport to allow the crews of the small craft a change of service. The war-ship of large displacement, therefore, would simply form the base of a flotilla of 16 torpedo-boats and four gun-vessels, with a complement of 920 men, all told, so as to allow for relays; for it is a cardinal principle with M. Charmes that you cannot keep the same men on board a torpedo-boat for any time. Give him this flotilla, and he is ready to go forth to war against the strongest ironclads afloat. This is how he would do it. He would tell off against each ironclad in the enemy's squadron a fighting group of two gunboats, four attacking and four defending torpedo-boats. The following is his account of how he would face a hostile squadron, composed of ironclads, torpedo-bots, &c.:—"As soon as they appear in sight our torpedo-boats and gun-vessels, profiting by their speed, surround them on all sides, the gunboats and the torpedo-boats of defence charging the enemy's small craft and torpedo-boats, clearing the road for the attacking torpedo-boats, which follow up close behind them in the shelter of their consorts' smoke. If they succeed in making a breach, through the vessels of the vanguard, which very probably they will, the attacking torpedo-boats pour in under the canopy of smoke within short range of the large ironclads. These monsters may fire with their large guns; they will only increase the smoke that enables their agile enemies to approach them unperceived, then nothing can save them. Provided the torpedo-boats are sufficiently numerous, their success is certain. It is impossible, even in daylight, that four torpedo-boats, attacking the ironclad, which is using all its artillery in front, at either side and at the stern, should not attain their object. The only difficulty is to cross the line of skirmishing vessels which are thrown out in advance of the line of battle. A new system of naval tactics is to be created, based (1) on speed; (2) on number; (3) on invulnerability of the instruments of war by their small dimensions and their rapidity of evolutions." M. Charmes points out that the Navy of the future will be less costly than the present fleets. He says:—"The fleet equipped to fight our great sea-battles, which constitutes the nucleus and the essential part of our Naval force, is generally composed of six ironclads, costing an average £600,000 each, which is a total of £3,600,000, each manned by a complement of 650 men, or 3,900 all told." If one of M. Charmes's fighting groups is told off to cope with each ironclad, the equivalent of six ironclads will be 12 gunboats, costing £480,000 and carrying 600 men; 24 attacking torpedo-boats, costing £240,000, and carrying 336 men; 24 defending torpedo boats, costing £240,000, and carrying 432 men; finally, three transports, or one transport to every two groups, being £480,000 with 1,380 men. A general total of £1,440,000, and 748 men. So convinced is M. Charmes of the soundness of his contentions that he would use all the old French ironclads as torpedo-bearers, taking out their guns and filling their turrets with torpedoes. The Colbert, the Trident, the Richelieu, and the Friedland would carry 16 torpedo-boats each; the Suffren, the Marengo, and the Ocean might have a dozen each. Thus we have a total of 100 torpedo-boats—50 attacking and 50 defending, or 50 couples of them.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

INDIA SPRINGING TO WAR.

THE *Spectator*, discussing the military preparations, writes:—This readiness of India for war displeases, we believe, many Englishmen who are entitled to a hearing. India, they say, always wants war, and therefore there is war. Her state of preparedness acts in English politics like the existence of a conscription in Continental politics; the weapon is always ready, and therefore it is used. If she were more of a civil Empire, or, better still, a group of Colonies, war would be much more carefully avoided, for its burden and its trouble, and its resulting necessity for preparedness, would fall directly on the British taxpayer, who, after all, issues the orders against which there is no appeal. India is a loaded pistol, and its owner therefore swaggers. We have a respect for that argument, which twice in our recent history, if not thrice, in the two invasions of Afghanistan, and perhaps in the invasion of Persia in 1856, has proved itself substantially true; but the overwhelming weight of argument is upon the other side. A disarmed India would have a history of war. Not to mention that we should be compelled to face constant insurrections, that is, to wage petty and murderous civil wars, or that neighbouring States, like China, Persia, and Afghanistan, would be tempted to try the result of a great raid such as they used periodically to make—a raid in which a small invading force was instantly swelled by regiments of desperadoes—the English people would always be trembling for their Empire, always suspecting possible attack, and always raging because their Government was not sufficently defiant. They would be ready for war because of a telegram from Teheran, because a French Governor had been insolent to the King of Siam, because Pekin had sent an Embassy to Nepal, because the German squadron in the East had been increased, or because Russia was moving her horsemen on any point of the long frontier. We say nothing of the great positive facts, of the certainty that Russia would roll-up to the Suleiman, that some Arab adventurer would try to seize a province, that France would dictate our action East of the Bay of Bengal, that the Burmese King would make a final effort for Pegu, and limit ourselves to this. The English people, with their suspiciousness, their half-knowledge, and their haughty fearlessness of consequences would fight three wars for and in a disarmed India where they fight one now. The garrison must be there, just as the fleet must be on the ocean, to guard us from ourselves as well as from the enemy; and if it is there it must either be kept in readiness or allowed to sink into a laxity of habit and of discipline which would, in the first place, demoralise the home Army as well as itself, and in the end produce a succession of military adventurers intent on carving-out thrones. Those who think this an exaggeration know little of the history of the world, and nothing of the three White mutinies which at intervals of fifty years have alarmed the Governors-General far more than any war had ever done. It is not British policy only which makes of India a military Monarchy, an English camp in the centre of Southern Asia, nor even the conditions of the situation, though they are peremptory and irreversible, but also the national temperament, which will not bear constantly-repeated periods of alarm and suspense. It is because India is strong, and not in spite of her strength, that the English people await so quietly the long negotiations with St. Petersburg, with their issue of peace and war. They know that India cannot be "rushed," they know that Lord Dufferin has the means for the first campaign, and, therefore, they can and do wait with a serenity which, despite the loud talk of the journalists, and the babble of "bears" upon the Stock Exchange, is serious and admirable. With a weak India we should have been at war before this, and should have been mistrusting every Native Prince, and perhaps "putting down" every Indian newspaper and Indian public meeting. We think ourselves very good people; but history shows that Englishmen in a panic are as dangerous and as callous as cattle in a stampede. Humanity does not gain much if, in exchange for the victories of Wellesley or Hardinge, we accept such victories as Governor Eyre's and were India weak, every Commissioner would be a potential Governor Eyre. Just look at the facts. Up to 1857 we had 20,000 white troops in India. Since then we have had 60,000. Which of the two periods has been the most free of war, or which of the two organisations seems most likely to secure us half a century of serene peace? It is because we see in it a new hope for permanent tranquillity in India, during which its population—a fifth of humanity—may develop what is in them, that we heartily welcome the readiness with which India, at Lord Dufferin's command, has, so to speak, sprung to war,

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Boundary Commission writes as follows:—The Russian authorities have been making a canal from Merv to the Tejend, and that thirty-two miles of it were already completed. The water is taken from the Murghab, at the Sultan Sanjar Bund or Dam, which is on the south of Merv. The exact line of the canal is not known, but the first object of this work is no doubt that of supplying water to a road. It is of essential importance that there should be a proper line of communication for moving troops and stores between Askabad and Merv. At present the route from Askabad runs along the Persian frontier, by Gawars, Lutfabad and Kahka, and then across the desert to Kari Bent. There is another line direct east from Gawars to Ana Uaz Chungul, but on this line there as a long stretch of nearly eighty miles without water. On the line from Kahka to Kari Bent there is about fifty miles in the same condition. From Kari Bent to Mero is about ninety miles, where there are also very large gaps without water. The canal will provide a proper supply, and troops will then be able to march freely at all seasons. Posting stations will also be easily arranged under these conditions. There need be no difficulty in arranging the water supply on the westren side of the Tejend as well as the means of crossing that river either by boats or a bridge. When O'Donovan crossed the Tejend in his memorable visit to Merv, he had to swim his horse in passing. This was in the spring when for a couple of months there is a large deep stream while at other seasons the bed is in many places quite dry.

This new canal will be ultimately utilized for irrigation and it will be the means of bringing a large portion of the desert into cultivation, but the first object for which it is intended will be for establishing a road. It would be serious, at least for a time, to the Russians if a rising of the Merv Tekkes should chance to take place. It is understood that the garrison at Merv is not large, and the ignorant Turkomans, not knowing yet perhaps what an organized force really is, might possibly try a *chapow*, or "raid," on the Russians. Should an attack of this kind chance unfortunately to succeed, the want of a road to Askabad would add to the seriousness of the position. It may be mentioned here that we have heard rumours that the Tekkes of Merv are not quite satisfied with their conquerors. This may not be correct, but I give the report as I heard it. The reason given by way of explanation certainly adds an air of plausibility to the story. The Tekkes are said to have been disappointed in the tangible results of the Russian occupation. From the smallness of the garrison the amount of of money spent is inconsiderable, and the Tarkomans no doubt contrast their new position with the large hauls which resulted from their raids, and we can quite understand their desire to to return again to something like that period which existed before the Russians appeared on the scene, and which to them may now seem, to have been a happy condition of things. The present generation may not have yet realised that the raiding practices have ceased, and that they will never be allowed to resume them. Their horses, which were trained before to endure long marches, whose object was murder and man-stealing, must in the future be trained to the plough. When the Turkoman applies his energies in this direction he may yet find a more satisfactory reward then he did in his former occupations. The rivers which flow into Central Asia afford an ample supply of water, and the making of canals is the first step necessary for the production of wealth to all.

The making of a canal and a road to Merv from the Tejend, or from Askabad, may be looked upon as only a necessary work for the safety of a military position and its garrison; but the extension of the new Transcaspian Railway from Kizil Arvat to Askabad, which we hear is shortly to be commenced, becomes a matter of much more serious consideration. This might also be looked upon as only a first step in the progress of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce in Central Asia; but the vast interests of our British Empire in the East are such that we ought to watch the progress of this line of railway with the greatest circumspection. The line is to be begun in April, and will be about 130 miles long. When it is finished the extension to Sarrakhs will be then taken in hand; that is about 180 miles more. In a very few years this line will be completed, and then there will be direct railway and steamboat communication between all parts of Russia and the new Afghan frontier. The steamboat communication is only the short distanec across the Caspian. Let people at home take a map and they will not have to look long before they will see what all this means. That railway, from the power it will give for military operations, will put Persia and Afghanistan under the foot of Russia; and the independence of these countries is of far more value, so far as British prestige in the East is at stake, than Constantinople can possibly be.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, April 23.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C Gonne, C S, Chief Secy to Govt, Political, Judicial, Educational, Separate and Secret Depts, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Assist Surgn Gangadhar Gopal Bopardikar, L M & S, has been placed on general duty, Bombay, and attached to the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital.

MISCELLANIOUS APPOINTMENTS, &C.

The District Judge of Kanara granted to Rao Saheb Shrinivas Ramchandra Behatti, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Honavar, leave on medical certificate for two months, viz, one month from 6th Feb to 5th March 1885 and an extension of another month in continuation thereof.

The Hon the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant Rao Saheb Chinto Narayan Chandorkar, Actg Assist Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, leave on medical certificate for three months from the 17th inst.

The District Judge of Kanara reports that Rao Saheb Shriniwas Ramchandra Behatti, Subordinate Judge of Honavar, returned from leave on medical Certificate granted him and published in High court Notification dated 15th inst, and resumed charge of his Court on the 6th idem, from Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak.

Mr Janardhan Balal Bapat delivered over and Mr M P Khareghat received charge of the office of Depty Collr in charge Huzur Accounts, Ahmedabad, on the 13th inst.

A'zam Mustafakhan Murjakhan is appointed to be an official member of the Municipality of Dakor in Kaira vice A'zam Jiwa Jesing, transferred.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Kaira Dist are made on public grounds:—Rao Saheb Lakhabhai Gopalji from Nadiad to Borsad; and Khan Saheb Dhanjisha Edalji from Borsad to Nadiad.

Messrs R A L Moore and W P Symonds respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Assist Collr, Poona, on the 10th inst.

A'zam Govind Bahirao Joshi, Head Karkun of taluka Nevasa in the Ahmednagar Dist, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence on one month's sick leave of Rao Saheb Balkrishna Narhar Dane, or until further orders.

A'zam Bindu Gopal Bandarkaotekar is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Malegaon in the Nasik Dist during the employment of Rao Saheb Ganesh Balal Mulekar as Dist Depy Collr, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Narhar Daji Kalaode is, as a temporary measure, transferred on public grounds from the Nandgaon to the Malegaon Taluka of the Nasik Dist, and A'zam Bindu Gopal Bandarkaotekar is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of the Nandgaon Taluka in the absence of Rao Saheb Ganesh Ballal Mulekar, or until further orders.

Messrs. W P Symonds and A S Moriarty respectively delivered over and received charge of office of Second Assist Collr Poona, on the 13th inst.

Mr A C Logan and Mr S C Chitnis delivered over and received charge of the Forest Settlement Office Ratnagiri, on the 27th ultimo.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars in the Belgaum Dist have been ordered on public grounds, with effect from 1st May next:—Rao Saheb Jiwaji Swamirao Bengiri from Gokak to Sampgaon; and Rao Saheb Shriniwas Krishna Budikotkar from Sampgaon to Gokak.

Messrs. J Fairlie Muir and F L Charles respectively delivered over and received charge of the Revenue and Magisterial work of the talukas of Hubli, Kalghatgi and Bankapur on the 8th inst.

Mr F J A Hill delivered over and Mr R G C Westbrook, Port and Customs Officer, Karwar, received charge of the office of the Assist Collr of Salt Revenue in charge Kanara Range on the 2nd inst.

Messrs G M Ryan, pro tem Sub-Assist Convr of Forests, first grade, and W G Clabby, pro tem Sub-Assist Convr of Forests, third grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, East Khandesh Division, on the 1st April 1885.

Mr H Murray, Assist Convt of Forests, and Mr H Barrett, Dep Convr of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Divn of Kanara, on the 28th ultimo.

Messrs W A Talbot, and T R Bell, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Central Divn of Kanara, on the 13th instant.

Messrs J Innes and W Foxton respectively delivered over and received charge of the Karachi Dist Jail on the 3rd inst.

Messrs Datto Shriniwas and Naro Ramchandra Desai respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Dist Inspr of Village Registry Offices, Satara, 8th April 1885.

Mr Ratiram Motiram Mehta, Sub-Registrar of Surat, has been appointed to act as Inpr of Registration and Stamps, First Divn, during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Khan Saheb Ruttonjee Shapoorjee Chothia.

Khan Saheb Ruttonjee Shapurjee Chothia and Mr Ratiram Motiram Mehta respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Inspr of Registration and Stamps, First Divn, 11th inst.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,

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Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completly recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who oes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec.* 3, 1883.

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In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsial billiousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior in hat produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not to ure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

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SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

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25 12	27 12	Château Palmer	Dinner Wines	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose		24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien		22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac		18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite	Breakfast Wines.	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc Bordeaux bottled		14 0	16 0
10 0	12 0	Petit Medoc, Bombay bottled		10 8	12 8
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.			
24 0	26 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour		25 0	27 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice		20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine		16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.			
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies		34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte		28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine		28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended		23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour		20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais		20 0	22 0
40 4	42 4	Sparkling Red Burgundy		41 8	43 8
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.			
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior		28 0	30 0
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55 8	58 8	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"		58 0	61 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior		58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery		52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage		52 0	...
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints		...	34 8
54 0	56 8	Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reservée		56 0	59 0
60 0	...	Perrier Jouet, cuvee reservee (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)		62 0	...
55 8	...	Heidsieck's dry Monopole		57 8	...
32 12	34 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry		34 0	36 0
25 8	27 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling		26 8	28 8
		PORT.			
36 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)		38 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalids' ... gold capsule		27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich ... gold ,,		27 8	...
22 0	24 0	Dessert Wine ... black ,,		23 0	25 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine ... red ,,		20 0	22 0
14 8	16 4	Spanish Port ... green ,,		15 0	17 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga		24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca		34 0	36 0

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PHOSPHODYNE Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the Phosphoric or Lively Animating Elements of Life which have been wasted, and thus imparts Renewed Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, Promoting Cheerfulness, Courage and great Activity of Intellect.

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PHOSPHODYNE Increases Vital Heat, Supports Life in a manner almost Miraculous and thus Prevents CHOLERA, Chills, Fevers, and other Malarial Poisons. Since its introduction into India and other tropical and sub-tropical countries, the most favourable testimony has been received, evidencing its extreme value in Nervous Prostration, Lassitude, Bilious Diarrhœa, Dysentry, &c.

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NETHERTON AND OLD HILL IRON WORKS,

NEAR DUDLEY, ENGLAND.

NOTICE TO IRON MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RESPECTING

"NETHERTON BEST" IRON.

HAVING reason to believe that considerable quantities of Common Bar Iron are sold in the Indian Market as of our manufacture, and that a few Bars of the genuine Brand are being mixed with the bulk in order to mislead buyers, we hereby beg to intimate that all Bars of our well-known make of Iron are branded "NETHERTON BEST," and that this Iron can always be supplied by certain recognised Merchants, AND IN BOMBAY BY Messrs. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.

N. HINGLEY & SONS.

JANUARY 1ST, 1885.

GLENLIVET WHISKY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET."

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they espectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

(The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
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NOTICES.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.: ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

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DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

MAP OF CHINA

AND

SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

MILITARY DRILLS.

WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.

KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo street, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office

Fixed Deposits received to a imited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal,
5½		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3½		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

GRIMAULT AND CO.,

Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLD or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO at the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY-WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches) and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA
GRIMAULT & Co.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that Grimalt's Guarana acts "like a charm."

"Grimault's Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for Sick Headache."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS:—Bathgate & Co., Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Bonnerjee & Co., and Nobin Chunder Daw & Sons Calcutta; Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona; Barrie & Co., Madon & Co., and Norton & Co., Madras; Plomer & Co., Lahore; Peak Allen & Co., Lucknow; Riggs & Co., Bangalore; and at all respectable Chemists.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	21 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmilion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
Margaux	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	41 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	...
STILL BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout	..	5 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	...
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16 0	...
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	...
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	...
Do. No. 2	23 0	...
Hennessy's *	30 0	...
Do. **	33 0	...
Do. ***	36 0	...
Barton's * (Peg Brandy)	22 0	...
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	...
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	...
Charles Lervoire's very old***	34 0	...
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	...
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	...
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	...
Do. do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	...
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	...
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	...
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	...
Breadalbane, Highland	22 0	...
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	...
Oporto	18 0	...
Port, usual quality	15 0	...
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest ... Per bottle	3 0	..
Benedictine ,,	3 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow ,,	5 0	...
Do. Green ,,	6 0	...
Creme de Noyeau ,,	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ,,	3 0	1 12
Curacao ,,	...	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ... Per doz.	22 0	...
Vermouth ,,	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ,,	15 0	...

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

GERMAN BEER
FROM THE FRANKFORT BREWERY COMPANY.

Orders now being registered from shipment landing.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.

Rates "In Bond" furnished by

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

NOTICE.

REGIMENTS Under Orders for AFGHANISTAN can obtain our WINES and SPIRITS from our Agents at Quetta, H. BALDWIN & Co.

"BONDED" and "DUTY PAID STOCKS" of all kinds available here for VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to Foreign Ports.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

WINES FOR THE HOT SEASON.

Cash per single case. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.
	WHITE BORDEAUX.	
17 2	*Barsac, Delicate flavour, yellow capsule.	18 0
22 12	*Haut Sauterne, Very choice, gold capsule.	24 0
	BURGUNDIES—WHITE.	
17 2	*Chablis Light, delicate, yellow capsule.	18 0
24 12	*Meursault Soft and fragrant, gold capsule.	26 0
	HOCKS AND MOSELLES.	
21 8	*Niersteiner	22 8
24 4	*Hochheimer	25 8
30 0	Stein Wein in Bocksbeutels	31 8
39 12	*Superior Sparkling Hock	42 0
42 12	*Sparkling Moselle, Finest nonpareil.	45 0

12½ per cent. = to 2 annas in the rupee, off credit rates for three cases.

* Wines in Pints, Rs. 2 extra per case of 2 dozens.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
Military Square, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry ... Rs.	52 0	
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole ,,	55 0	Rs. 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ,,	48 0	..
Dry Elite ,,	48 0	,, 50 0
First Quality Dry ,,	40 0	,, 42
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry ... Rs.	32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry ,,	37 0	,, 39 0
Goldlack, extra ,,	42 0	,, 44 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer ... Rs.	16 0	Rs. 19 0
Deidesheimer ,,	17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer ,,	18 0	,, 21 0
Leibfraumilch ,,	22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein ,,	22 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg ,,	26 0	,, ..
Rudesheimer ,,	26 0	,, ..
Marcobrunner ,,	30 0	,, 33 0
Queen Victoria Berg ,,	36 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblumchen ... Rs.	...	Rs. 16 0
Niersteiner ,,	...	,, 16 0
Hochheimer ,,	...	,, 19 0
Brauneberger ,,	16 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch ,,	..	,, 22 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg ,,	19 0	,, 22 0
Rudesheimer ,,	24 0	,, ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ,,	29 0	,, 32 0
Steinberger ,,	[illegible] 0	,, 32 0
Scharzhofberger ,,	35 0	,, 38 0
Johannisberger ,,	36 0	,, 39 0
FRENCH WHITEWINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne ... Rs.	19 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauterne ,,	22 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds ... Rs.	14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons ,,	17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville ,,	20 0	...
Chateau Lafitte ,,	24 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc ... Rs.	15 0	...
Cru de Barreyre ,,	19 0	...
Chateau La Begorce ,,	24 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc ... Rs.	11 0	Rs.
St. Estephe ,,	13 0	,, ...
Haut Canon ,,	14 0	,, 17 0
Margaux ,,	..	,, 19 0
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Chateau Romer ,,	17 0	...
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy ... Rs.	22 0	—
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann ,,	25 0	—
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules, A.L. Boiteau & Co. ,,	30 0	—
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** ,,	36 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay ... Rs.	22 0	...
Chambertin ,,	28 0	...
WHISKY.		
Non Accord ... Rs.	22 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whisky ,,	20 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky*** ,,	25 0	...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli ... Rs.	6 8	Rs 4 4
Pilsener Beer ,,	6 0	,, 4 0
Lagerbier ,,	5 0	,, ...
Kaiser Beer ,,	6 0	,, 4 0
Export Beer ,,	5 8	,, ...
Romford Light Bitter Beer ,,	6 0	,, 4 0
India Pale Ale ,,	5 0	,, 3 8
SUNDRIES.	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Vin d'Harib (Bitters) ... Rs.	36 0	Rs. ...
Finest Kummuel ,,	30 0	...
Italian Vermouth ,,	18 0	...
Do. do. Superior ,,	20 0	...
Do. do. Finest ,,	21 0	...
Best Italian Oil, (Flutes) ,,	..	,, 6 0
Do. do. Pints ,,	..	,, 6 0
Aromatic Magon bitters ,,	14 0	...
Fortuna Caloric Punsch ,,	15 0	...
Cherry Cordial ,,	15 0	...
		Per Doz.
Fortuna Taffel Akvavi		Rs. 15 0
Fortuna Koruman Brændevin		,, 18 0
Finest Copenhagen Kummel		,, 20 0
Old St Croix Rum		,, 20 0
Finest St. Croix Rum		,, 22 0
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		,, 4 0
Do. do. do., tins, First Swiss Brand.		,, 5 0
Do. do do ,, Baby		,, 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs. a.	
Danish Butter, finest ... per 1 lb. tin	1 3	Nett Cash.
Do. do. ... per ½ lb. tin	0 10½	
Do. Prime Preserved .. per 1 lb. tin	1 1	
Do. do. .. per 2 lb. tin	2 4	

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GOTHA.

	Per large tin.	Per small tin.	
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...	Nett Cash.
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...	
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..	
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...	
Cut Asparagus in Water	,, 1 6	,, 0 12	
White Pickled Cabbage	,, ..	,, ..	
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12	
Young French Beans in Water	,, 0 12	,, 0 7	
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, 0 9	
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.			
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs ...	
Cellery	,, ..	,, 0 10	
French Beans	,, 0 14	,, 0 8	
Cut French Beans	,, ...	,, ...	
Small Sausages	,, 1 6	,, ..	

TERMS.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executions.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments for supplies of wine, &c. (Preserved Provisions excepted) carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 1st February

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY,
WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

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(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

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PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.
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OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY
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For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
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"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully

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Patent Portable
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MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

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This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

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Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

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1. THE CELEBRATED ROBERT'S PATENT LEVER Keyless full-jewelled Watch, in strong neat Nickel-silver case, open-faced crystal front, as supplied with satisfaction to the *Indian State Railways* and *Her Majesty's Indian Army* ... ... Rs. 25
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A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—
Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,
Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

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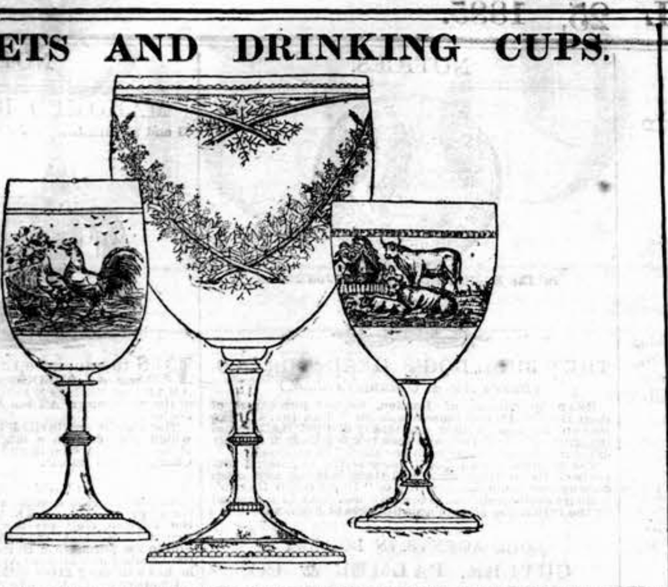

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LADIES' EVENING DRESS & HOUSE SHOES.

Glace Kid Evening Shoes, with Black Emb. Beads, from Rs. 8-8 to Rs. 10-8, very stylish for Evening or Dress Wear. Glace Kid Evening and House Shoes, from Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-8.

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LADIES' WALKING BUTTON BOOTS AND OXFORD SHOES.

Children's Button Walking Boots and Oxford Shoes, Strap and House Shoes in Morocco and Glace Kid.

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PATENT ROLLED SHAFTING requires no turning.
It has a dark-blue skin—20% stronger than bright shafting, and at same time about half the cost.
BUTLER'S PATENT FRICTIONAL COUPLING requires no keys or bolts. Simplest Coupling yet introduced.

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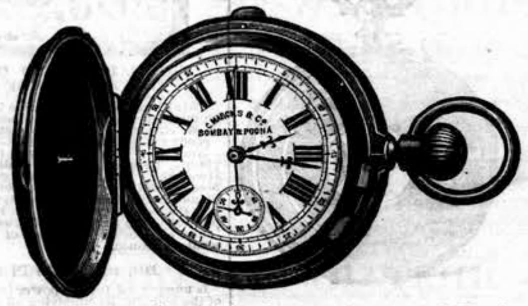

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THE DISTRICT ORGAN Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes, very Portable		120
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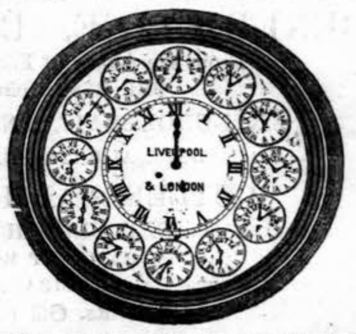

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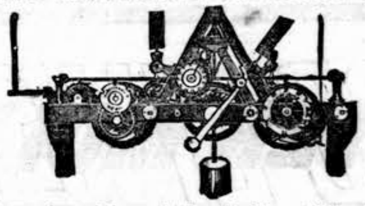

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